The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 42 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	d.
1914				
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th. ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
*1stApril	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	abia ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	sette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	11000
20th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th ,,	Madonia ..	10500	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.
*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.
The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April
The "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bomba, .. 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's ... mer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the ...traits, China, and Japan, and Return Tic... are issued on favourable terms.
For accommoda...ion and further information apply to.
A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.
186 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4985	10th. Feb.	22nd. Feb.
Inaba Maru	Shinohe.	6189	15th. ,,	1st. Mar.
Tottori Maru	Moses.	5916	25th. ,,	9th. Mar.
Jinsen Maru.	Sano.	3735	12th. Mar.	23rd. Mar.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	27th. Feb.	7th. April.
Bombay Maru	Tozawa	4625	17th. ,,	28th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori.	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date.	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave M'lles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7680	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sept
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep	26th Sep.	11th. Oct.
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.
†City of Marseilles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8thJan.'1

Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	ss2ndClas Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connecti... ...ith Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,,	18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau.
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.	New York	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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E. S. Hasgell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Br...ey-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

...BAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit., Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.
264—6

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
INTEND to DESPATCH ST MEPS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
KOLA, 1205 Th. 19th February 9 a.m. ‡CM.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 20th Feb. *6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185, 23rd Feb. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, the 19th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "Baroda," 3172, tons, on Thursday, the 19th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).
*PALAMCOTTA ...3413 Thursday 19th Feb.
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 5th Mar.
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 2nd April.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
18th February, 1914.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
83-85, Medows Street, 7, Esplanade Road. } BOMBAY.
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.
Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	robi
Karachi	Colombo	kuru
Lahore	Kandy	
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—
SRI RAM, B.A., Manager.
69, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	26th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.
B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.
Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PRISM BINOCULARS

Transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Rosse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Binoculars mentioned in the following list:—

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES.

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	Rs. 70
The "Marcks Special"	,, 90
The "Lynkop"	,, 105
The "Ultralux"	,, 120
The "Sollux"	,, 138
,, 10 diameter	,, 155
The "Terlux"	,, 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.
Above prices are subject to 10% for cash.
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE
CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.
Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.
INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
Order books applied gratis on application.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to profusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.
21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Indian Succession Act
FOR
STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS
BY
P. L. PARUCK, B. A., LL. M.
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.
The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and other examinations in law. All subjects clearly and lucidly explained with copious illustrations at the end of each subject.
All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.
WITH AN APPENDIX.
containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.
Price, Rs. 5.
Ramchandra Govind & Son,
BOOKSELLERS,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
OPINIONS.
"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in teh form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MASSAGE on approved Medical lines, English system, by expert European lady practitioner. Apply to Box No. 257, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1578

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

A QUALIFIED 2nd Class GRADUATE DESIROUS to give a TUITION. Awarded French prize. Write to P. H. SIDHWA, 220, Chira Bazaar. 1556

GODOWN WANTED in vicinity of Docks or Mazagon district for Machinery, etc. Floor space about 5,000 sq. ft. Must be in good condition. Occupation any time before May. Prepared to take for a period of years. Write:—BABCOCK & WILCOX, Ltd., Hornby Road, Bombay. 1574

WANTED English Maid.—Apply with full particulars to LADY KITSON, Rawal Pindi. 1093

WANTED purchasers of a well-going Hosiery manufacturing concern. Excellent prospects for a small capitalist. Apply to Box No. 283, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1558

WANTED competent NURSERY GOVERNESS for two children French and music essential. Apply immediately MRS. ROW, 2, New Marine Lines. 1115

WANTED by March 1st 1914—A Resident Teachers for the Infants Division with a Kindergarden training. Salary Rs. 60, with Board and Lodging in the school—Apply CHAPLAIN, Quetta. 01089

WANTED a LADY SUPERINTENDENT, European or Indian, for Girl's Schools, Bhavnagar. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Service pensionable. Apply with full particulars to

THE DIRECTOR OF STATE EDUCATION
1118 Bhavnagar.

WANTED—By duly qualified and registered Medical Practioner (Anglo-Indian) annual contracts to commence from 1st April, 1914, for *medical* attendance on families, inclusive of fees from Rs. 100 per annum. (Experienced in childrens complaints). Further particulars from MEDICO, C/o., The Bombay Chronicle, Bombay. 1581

WANTED two POLICE INSPECTORS on Rs. 100 and 75 per month each with Rs. 30 allowance. Only persons having ten to fifteen years' experience of executive and detective police work need apply before the end of February with testimonials to Police Superintendent, Bhavnagar.

V. R. JOSHI,
1116 Supdt. of Police, Bhavnagar

WANTED a manager for Binjpur Khorposhadari Estate. The candidate should have some knowledge of English and of law and procedure as well. Pay Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50.—The application with testimonials to be sent to LAL SAHIB DHARAMPALSINGH DEO Ilakadar Toppa Binjpur Garh, Dhourpur State Sirguja. 1070

WANTED—Bombay or up-country SERANG to take charge of a boring plant. Permanent employment for a good man. Pay Rs. 45 a month and Re. 0-8-0 a day travelling allowance when away from headquarters. Apply with copies of testimonials, etc.

P. B. ARBUTHNOT,
District Board Engineer,
1117 Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency.

WANTED:—A. L. M. and S. to be CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER for the Jamkhandi State for one year. Apply to the Undersigned with certificates of character and efficiency before 1st March, 1914. The salary would be settled according to merits.

STATE KARBHARI,
Jamkhandi.
Jamkhandi, 3rd February, 1914. 1094

WANTED.—A Second Sanitary Inspector for the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee, on a salary of Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 80 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 on approved service. The service is pensionable. Preference will be given to a candidate who has passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Examination.

Applications showing age, educational qualifications and the present occupation will be received by the undersigned upto 25th February 1914.

G. B. OKA,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee.
Jubbulpore, 6th Feb. 1914. 1101.

WANTED.

WANTED by Indian gentleman morning or evening engagement as Secretary or Companion to gentleman or youth. Literary and commercial. Box No. 284, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1559

WANTED for the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, a NURSE with a three years' general certificate from a recognized hospital as well as a midwifery certificate. Salary Rs. 75 with board and lodging. Apply to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 1119

WANTED Persons to apply for FREE Particulars on "AMERICAN MONEY MAKING ENTERPRISES." A spare time work to make fortune. NOORANI Brothers, Box AB.-7 Bhavnagar. 1494

WANTED SITUATION by a gentleman who has held positions of responsibility, situation as secretary or under-secretary to princes, noblemen or high official of State or any other post of trust, Last pay drawn Rs. 200 p. m. Apply for particulars to Box No. 291, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1591

WANTED SITUATION as Accountant or Cashier by a Parsi youth of fourteen years' experience in a first-class local office. Best references and testimonials. Any security offered. Willing to take up any responsible post locally or upcountry. Apply to Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1589

WANTED an experienced Overseer (one retired preferred) efficient in survey and construction (building bund &c.) works. Pay Rs. fifty (50) per mensem plus free conveyance and lodging, with future prospects. —Apply to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY, Sikar, Rajputana, with copies of testimonials. 1081

WANTED for a year a few influential gentlemen as representatives on a monthly allowance of Rs. 225 and a few agents on a monthly pay of Rs. 70 to collect capital for a rising tea-Company. Monthly travelling allowance Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 respectively. Non-salaried ordinary agents will get only a commission of annas six per each share sold. For particulars apply to the Managing Agents The INDIAN TEA & COMMERCE Ld., Karimganj, District Sylhet. 1510

WANTED a SUB-OVERSEER on temporary establishment on a consolidated salary of Rs. 50 per month. Only those with experience of buildings and roads work and are passed sub-overseers need apply.

The applications accompanied by copies of certificates must reach the Undersigned on or before the 1st of March, 1914.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
1117 Nasik District.

WANTED from 1st MARCH, to the end of the year, a Teacher for Class VI, Elementary School Certificate Examination Class. Must have passed Senior Cambridge, Matriculation or High School Examination. Preference will be given to one who holds a Teacher's Certificate. Church of England. Salary Rs. 70 with board and lodging and Rs. 10 if capable of teaching Singing.—Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating age and experience, to—

THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
1093 Calcutta Free School.

WANTED immediately a good competent MECHANICAL ENGINEER, and an ELECTRICIAN, for Faridkot Water Works. Pay according to qualifications, quarters free. Apply with copies of testimonials to

DAYAL SINGH MAN SARDAR SARDAR BAHADUR,
President, Council of Regency,
Faridkot State, Punjab, India.
1081

WANTED—Applications with copies of testimonials and college certificates of proficiency in Electrical Engineering are invited for the following permanent appointments under Government:

(1) One Assistant Engineer on a salary of Rs. 350-30-500 per mensem.
(2) One Sub-Engineer on a salary of Rs. 250-10-350 per mensem.
(3) One Supervisor 1st grade on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem.
(4) One Supervisor 2nd grade on a salary Rs. 150 per mensem.
(5) Two Suboverseers 1st grade, each on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 70 by quinquennial increment of Rs. 10.
(6) Two Suboverseers 2nd grade, each on a salary of Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 45 by a quinquennial increment of Rs. 5.
(7) Three Suboverseers 3rd grade, each on a salary of Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 35 after 5 years.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 28th February 1914.

B. K. FINNIMORE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. D.,
7077 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E2.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A very handsome black PAIR of HORSES strong and serviceable to be sold. A splendid opportunity rarely offered. Apply to Box No. 288, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1579

FOR SALE.—A complete set of the Hindustan Review, 28 volumes, from 1900 to December 1913. Price Rs. 100 or offer as must be sold. Apply to "C" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1565

FOR SALE—Double Hungarian Foncier 1906 bond which gives prizes to £84,824 each year. A few pounds on safe investment can make you a rich man. For particulars refer No. 281, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1541

FOR SALE.—1 DURKOPP CAR, 14-16 H. P. 4 Cyl. open torpedo body. Newly painted and new-hood. Complete with head, side, tail lamps, and accessories. Good for either hirer or private use. Can be seen at the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., Automobile and Electrical Engineer.
1478 14, Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Barouche by Simpson, rubber tyres, C springs, light running, recently done up, exceptionally well designed, very good condition, Rs. 500. English- made side-saddle, bridle, numdah, safety self-adjusting stirrup, very good condition. Rs. 45.—Apply W. RUDDLE, Secunderabad Deccan. 01116

FOR SALE—OWNER GOING HOME.—D.B. 12 Bore Shot Gun, by H. Woodward & Sons, London, in good order with case and implements, also canvas hamshaped cover and English cartridge bag. The lot Rs. 85.

2. The Imperial Dictionary—Four Volumes, Russian leather binding and cloth sides, in good order. Published at £5-5; Rs. 30.

3. Music Cabinet, six shelves, in good order, glass door, Rs. 30.

4. Fishing Rod with Reel and Line, Rs. 12.

Apply. Revd. W. McLEAN, Aligarh, U. P. 1053

FOR SALE.—Smart TURNOUT consisting of newly built lady's buggy, only had four months' wear.

Australian Waler mare, quite sound, splendid trapper and good with saddle. One new set of harness, also riding saddle. Rs. 950. Owner taking to Motor.

W. M. SCHUTTE,
Craig-y-don,
1562 Aundh Road, KIRKEE.

FOR SALE.—Gould's Vertical Donkey pumps, grinding stones and troughs, pulley blocks, chain blocks, rivets, coach screws, C. I. pulleys galvanized and steam pipes, 1 to 4 inches in size, steam and sluce valves, crab winches, screwing machines, spindle oil etc., etc., will be sold in lots and also in required quantities at cheaper rates.

Enquire to the MANAGER at Two Tanks, Soorte Moholla Godown, near the Mahomedan's Mosque. 1526

HOUSE BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobie Talao, Bombay. 01027

A READY RECKONER For Interest at 3, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4¼, 4½, 6, 9 and 12 per cent. Pay, provident fund, annuity, etc., (at every Re. anna or pie up to Rs. 100 and upwards) income tax (on Rs. 1 to 250 and upwards.) Price Rs. 0-6-6. Apply to

B. V. KRISHNA RAO,
1505 Collectorate, Guntur

FOR SALE.—(Owner going home).

1. One 310 bore B. S. A. RIFLE, Rs. 40.
2. One Eley's Express Pigeon Trap and a quantity of clay pigeons, Rs. 25.
3. One fitted dustproof Motor footstool lunch case, practically new, fitted for four, Rs. 40.
4. 15.9 Mass Car (1913 model). Specially built 5 Seater torpedo body, completely equipped, etc., only driven by owner or English chauffeur. Full details with photo on application; Rs. 6,000.

Apply to

COL. WALLER,
Deoli, Rajputana.
01070

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING HOME.

8. H. P. DE DION CAR, Model C. D., one of the most successful models of this well-known make. An ideal Car for the owner—driver, requiring the minimum of trouble and attention and very economical to run. Two seater with extra adjustable seat for two. Dark blue colour.—Complete with hood, screen, horn, speedometer, side and tail lamps, Lucas head light, Stepney, tools, cover, spares, etc. Tyres all nearly new, with spare cover and several tubes. A very smart little car in first class order. Price Rs. 2,502.

Near offers considered. Apply to

LIEUT.-COLONEL.
OGILVIE, R. E.
Mhow.
01068

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Newly oil painted colour-washed, 3rd floor, Sunny House with E. L. and F. also ground floor Amir Manzil opposite Taj Mahal. Apply NAWAB'S ATTORNEY, 9, Green Street. 1583

TO BE LET:—A nice small House, in two parts Lower Colaba, Guncarriage Street, newly painted airy, well-ventilated, open on all sides, most suitable to Christian families, RENT Rs. 22—25.

Apply HARDA & CO.,
House and Estate Agents,
59, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 1744. 1518

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LUCKNOW POULTRY SHOW.

27th and 28th February, 1914
For Schedules &c. apply to:—
HONORARY SECRETARY,
1545 Lucknow.

KALA-BHAVAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE BARODA.

APPOINTMENT OF A PROFESSOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

A PROFESSOR of Mechanical Engineering is to be appointed in the Kalabavan Technical Institute, Baroda. Preference will be given to an expert mechanic, who has been trained in college and works abroad. Applications stating age, salary required and full details of education, apprenticeship and experience in a responsible position, should be sent to the undersigned before the end of this month.

C. H. VORA,
Principal, Kala-Bhavan.
1535

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive TENDERS up to 12 noon (S.T.) on 24th February, 1914, for removing the building (excluding the Masjid) of the Mahomedan old Masafarkhana on Frere Road, Mody Bunder, on the site of the New Docks. The materials such as strong teak wood doors and windows, teak rafters and posts, Porebunder stone pillasters, blue stone laddies and coping, Bulsar bricks etc., are suitable for use in new buildings.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned.

(Sd.) C. G. STILEMAN,
Assistant Engineer,
Bombay Port Trust.
Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Dated 14th February 1914. 1563

THE HINDUSTAN TEA & FISHERY LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zeminder, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, Late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data, Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj, Sylhet.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

THE ALL INDIA LADIES' ART EXHIBITION. BHOPAL.

(1) Arrangements for Visitors.
(2) Girls' Fancy Dress Show.

NOTICE.

LADIES INTENDING to VISIT the above Exhibition are INFORMED that lodging (free) and boarding (if desired) can be arranged for.

(1) At Rs. 3 per diem for English meals and,
(2) At Re. 1-8 per diem for Hindustani meals,

If the undersigned is informed in this behalf by the 1st March 1914, Visitors will be met at the Railway Station if the time of arrival is duly intimated to the undersigned.

Strict purdah arrangements will be made for purdah ladies. Accomodation can also be arranged for gentlemen accompanying Purdah ladies.

2 A Fancy Dress Show of girls upto 10 years of age will be held on a day to be notified in the programme and a suitable prize awarded for the best Fancy dress.

3. The Exhibition will be open to PURDAH ladies exclucively from the 7th to the 11th March 1914.

(Sd.) MAZHARUL HUSAN, B.A.,
Honorary Secretary Exhibition,
1575 Committee.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

DAILY EXPRESS BETWEEN, BOMBAY, DELHI, FEROZEPORE, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.

Down Northern Express. H.M.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. H.M.
21. 0 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.50
20.37 Arr.	Muttra	Dep.	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	22.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt.	,,	22.9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cantt. West	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkote (change at Wazirabad)	,,	15.51
12.47 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawaspindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt.	,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs throug on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the followingtimingsh:—

Down Northern Express. 1.2.3. H.M.	Stations.		Up Northern Express. 1.2.3. H.M.
21.00 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.50
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1.23 Arr.	Meerut Cantt.	Dep.	2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
5.10 ,,	Ambalia Cantt	,,	21. 8

DAILY MAIL AND FAST PASSENGER TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KATHIAWAR via VIRAMGAM.

Down Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger. 1.2.3.	Stations.		Up Fast Gujarat Passenger. Mail. 1.2.3.
21.30 21.45 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	6.55 7.45
21.55 22.14 ,,	Grant Road	,,	6.16 7.21
6.11 7. 5 Arr.	Baroda	Dep.	21. 0 23.45
7.40 10.20 Arr.	Ahmedabad	,,	17.35 21.20
9.40 12.35 ,,	Viramgam(change for Kathiawar).	,,	15.20 19.15

THE FAST PASSENGER TRAINS CONNECT AT BARODA WITH THROUGH TRAINS FOR AND FROM DELHI, AS FOLLOWS:—

7.40 Dep. Baroda .. .. Arr. 20.15
6.55 Arr. Delhi .. .. Dep. 21.20

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON.
262 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

OTICE.

A NUMBER of LICENSES for the retail sale in the Town and Island of Bombay of intoxicating drugs (Ganja, Bhang, Charas, Majum, etc.), prepared from "hemp" as defined in section 3 (9) of the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878 as subsequently amended, for the period of one year commencing from the 1st April, 1914, will be sold by public auction at the Town Hall at 12 noon (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

The conditions of sale and the form of licenses can be seen at the office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any day during working hours.

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, 1st February, 1914. 1590

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

THE COLLEGE will hold Examinations for its Fellowship, Membership and Licence at Bombay, commencing on the first Monday in April next. Applications for admission to the Examinations must be made to the Secretary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at least three weeks before the commencement of the Examinations. Forms of application and all information regarding the Examinations may be obtained on application to.

THE SECRETARY,
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.
Phiroze Building, Apollo Bunder.
Bombay.
Bombay, 12th February 1914. 1587

THE CAWNPORE SUGAR WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Cawnpore on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1914, at 8 a.m., for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive the Directors' Report.
(2) To pass the Audited Accounts to the 31st December, 1913, and to declare dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares.
(3) To elect a Director, Mr. A. B. Shakespear retiring by rotation, but being eligible for reelection.
(4) To elect Auditors for the current year.
(5) To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 28th February, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Control,
BEGG, SUTHERLAND & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Cawnpore, 12th February, 1914. 1120

NOTICE.

High Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 404 of 1913.

Madanlal Umedram .....Plaintiff.
v/s.
(1) Trambaklal Umedram of unsound mind by his guardian-ad-item Jivanlal Varajrai Desai (2) Parvatibai and (3) Nirmalabai widows of the late Mr. Manilal Umedram Thakore (4) Lalitabai widow of the late Mr. Balwantrai Umedram Thakore (5) Jivanlal Varajrai Desai and (6) Ambashanker U. Malji executors of the last Will and testament of the late Mr. Manilal Umedram Thakore..Dedendants.

OUR CLIENT MR. CHHAGANLAL N. KANUGA is appointed by the High Court by an order dated the 15th day of December 1913, Receiver of the estate of the late Messrs. Umedram Anandram Thakore and Manilal Umedram Thakore and particularly of the property called Umedbhavan situate at New Gamdevi Road Bombay and other properties mentioned in the plaint in the above suit with powers interalia to investigate and pay out of the moneys to come to his hands in the above matter as such Receiver all outstandings and debts against the estate of the late Messrs. Umedram Anandram Thakore and Manilal Umedram Thakore.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the late Messrs. Umedram Anandram Thakore and Manilal Umedram Thakore are hereby requested to forthwith send in statements of their claims with copies of the documents by which they are evidenced to the said Receiver at the office of his attorneys Messrs. Amin and Desai at 61 Meadows Street Fort, Bombay to enable him to do the needful in the matter.

Bombay 17th February 1914.
AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Chhaganlal N. Kanuga.
1593

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an Auction Sale held at Lonavla by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers by order of Bai Nawazbai widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Dhunjibhai Hormusji Khambatta of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant deceased our clients were the purchasers of the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claim thereto either by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge. Lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as Solicitors for the Purchasers at their Office No. 57 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest if there be any of which they shall not have received Notice and such claim will be deemed to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All those three pieces or parcels of land or ground hereundor 1stly, 2ndly, and 3rdly described situate at Mouza Lanoli, Taluka Mawal in the District of Poona in the registration Sub-District of Mawal together with the messuages tenements dwellings houses and out-houses built on the premises 1stly and 2ndly described all of which premises are called or known as the "Lanoli Hotel."

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land bearing Old Survey No. 105 and forming part of New Survey No. 290 admeasuring 15 Gunthas or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the West by the Sakhar Pathar Road, on or towards the North and East by land bearing Survey No. 107 and belonging to Mahadev Chintaman Wadeker, and on or towards the South by the Old Khandala Road leading to Sachin.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land being a portion of the land bearing Old Survey No. 107 and forming part of New Survey No. 290 admeasuring about 272 feet from North to South and about 82 feet from East to West or about 20 Gunthas in all and bounded on or towards the East by land comprised in Survey No. 107 and belonging to Mahadev Chinteman Wadeker on or towards the South by land belonging to Meherjibhoy Kharas, on or towards the West by the premises firstly above described and on or towards the North by land comprised in Survey No. 107 and belonging to Mahadev Chinteman Wadeker.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Lease hold land (the lessor whereof is Mahadev Chintaman Wadeker comprised in Survey No. 107 and admeasuring about one acre and 30 Gunthas and bounded on or towards the East by land bearing the Survey Nos. 94 and 106, on or towards the West by land 2ndly above described and on or towards the North by the remaining land comprised under Survey No. 107.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1914.
EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
1592 Purchasers Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGINE STONE POLISHING MACHINE AND TANKS ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Hormusji Motabhoy Mobedjee and in excercise of the power of sale reserved to the vendor in the sale agreement dated 4th January 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell off to-morrow THURSDAY, the 19th inst. at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the bungalow of Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Mody opposite the Camabaug at Charney Road, the following such as 1 Hornsby makers oil engine 20 H. P. 1 stone polishing machine with accessories 2 crude oil etc., Kersoin oil Tank 3 water tanks.

Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY OLD CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES AND ENGRAVED FURNITURE.

Messrs. Crawford & Co.. will sell by public auction TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 19th day of February 1914 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the shop situate at the ground floor of Linden House and near the church, at Paollo Bunder, by order of the famous and well-experienced merchant (Mr. Goolam Mohidin Master of Medows Street), of Japanese and China Curiosities, such as old chinaware, clossouneware, brassware, ivory ware, old and new embroideries old Indian pictures shawls, capets, old brass goods, sandlewood boxes etc.

N. B:—The above goods will be positively disposed off by auction in lots to suit buyers as the said shop is to be vacated and it is really a rare opportunity to those in need of such articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid at the time of delivery on the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON OILY WASTE, COLOURED WASTE, COTTON-FLY GUNNY BAGS AND 30 BALES FULL-PRESSED KHAMGAUM AND BENGAL COTTON, DAMAGED BY WATER AND FIRE.

Under instructions from the Insurance Office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th February, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises of Goculdas Kalianji Cotton Press Co., Ltd., at Victoria Bunder Road, near the Colaba Land Mills, the salvage of the Sunday fire, such as oily waste, hard waste, coloured waste, cotton-fly, gunny bags and 30 bales full-pressed Khamgaum and Bengal cotton damaged by water and fire.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the sale and delivery should be taken on the spot after paying the balance.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE AND IRONWARE, USEFUL TO MILL-OWNERS, GINNING FACTORIES AND PRINTING PRESSES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate, and effects of Tyabally Esmaljee Esoofbhoy, traded as Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of February, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Shop No. 55, at Sarang Street Bhoosari Moholla, and also at the godown at the 1st floor of the same shop the following goods of the said insolvent, consisting of:—

Brass Ordinary and Steam Corks, Brass Unions and Couplings, Safety Valves, Jacks Lubricates, Tees, Gauges, glass tubes, Brass and Cooper pipes, bolts, nuts screws, Iron pipes of different diameters, Hydraulic pipes, Platt Bros, gin sundries, gaevanized fittings, cast iron, steam and sluice valves, lead pipes, chain blocks, belts, water corks, cupboards, chairs, and copying press etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required The alone is one veerd. at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th February, 1914.

JIVAJEE, SORABJEE & CO.,

NANABHOY LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLD WOODEN CASES, steel wire, old instruments, coir ropes, lead, zinc, Files, scrap iron, angle iron, iron plates, Manilla ropes, old canvas, cardage tarred, old clothes, &c. &c., too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th February, 1914, and the following days, as may be necessary the above mentioned stores at 2 p.m. Standard Time at Fort in the compound of Govt. Dockyard.

The condition of sale, that 50 per cent (fifty per cent) deposit to be immediately paid, and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day, after the full completion of the sale, otherwise the lots and deposits will be forfeited, and the lots will be resold.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th February, 1914.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR
Gen. Manager:-**JAMES McGRATH**
Sat. Feb. 21st. at 10 p. m.
And Until Further Notice.
For the First Time in Bombay.
A Topical Revue of Current Events specially written for the Excelsior by Mr. James McGrath and Mr. Tom Melbourne.
HULLO! BOMBAY!!
CAST.
Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON.
Miss EILEEN MELBOURNE.
Miss FLORENCE MALFE.
Miss REINA SELMA.
Mr. TOM MELBOURNE.
Mr GEORGE MALFE.
Mr. LEW JAMES.
Mr. CHAS HARE.
Mr. JAMES McGRATH.
ugmented Orchestra.
New Scenery: New Dresses: New Music
Don't miss Music Hall version of a Musical Comedy entitled
"THE QUAKER OATS GIRL."
No Advance in Prices. Plan at Theatre
Tel. 288.

THE EXCELSIOR.
At 6-30 and 10 p. m.
THE MELBOURNES.
MABEL AND MALFE.
THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
"OUR TOPICAL CARTOONS"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
Messrs. Charles Howit & A. Phillips
Dramatic Co.
WILL SHORTLY
PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY THE FOLLOWING PLAYS
From the Adelphi Criterion, Hay-Market and Drury Lane Theatrer, London.
"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
"D O N"
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"
"A MEMBER OF TATERSALLS"
"DIPLOMACY" etc, etc.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.
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begin from 11th MARCH, 1914.
ENTRIES CLOSE 21st February.
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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Feb. 17.
Chief rainfall occurred in Lower Bengal, but some falls are reported from the Himalayas and submontane districts of Southern India. The weather remains unsettled more or less over the whole country. The temperature is now normal or below normal everywhere.
Burdwan reports three inches, Narayanganj one and a half; Barisal and Jessore three-quarters, each Chaibassa a half; Dwarka a quarter, Rawalpindi and Roorkee a half each and Murree one.
Forecast.—Decrease in rainfall.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.
Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 17th February 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0.54in. of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect.
The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is in excess at Allahabad and Cawnpore.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in Sind. Day temperature is lower than usual in Rajputana also.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka reports 0.29in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Minimum temperature is in defect.
The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has fallen and is now in defect except in the south-eastern districts.
The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Nizamabad and Hyderabad and damper elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and at Aurangabad.
General Remarks.—Moderate rain has again fallen in the extreme north. In Gujarat and Kathiawar nearly all stations report precipitation but Dwarka is the only station recording rainfall exceeding one-tenth of an inch. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded in the north and east Punjab, the United Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar, and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana and the central parts of the country.
Some showers may occur in the submontane districts of the Punjab and in Gujarat and Kathiawar and a few dust-storms in Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 17th of February 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rain-fall. 8 A.M.	Rain-fall. Past 24 hours.	Rain-fall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rain-fall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire			..	..	8.90	..
Do. (16th)	66.2	53.0	90	..	3.66	0.89
Jask	72.4	57.0	58	..	..	075
Muskat			..	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	72.8	65.9	72	..	1.91	—0.72
PUNJAB—						
Multan	68.5	48.5	66	..	1.26	0.35
Rawalpindi	54.9	39.9	84	0.54	7.27	2.15
Lahore	66.4	48.2	79	0.06	2.80	0.66
Sirsa	76.3	45.0	62	..	1.33	0.17
Ambala	70.7	51.1	72	..	1.32	—2.88
Delhi	67.0	49.3	80	..	?	?
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.9	53.1	70	..	0.23	—1.00
Mainpuri	80.3	53.5	72	..	0.26	—1.73
Jhansi	79.6	58.6	57	..	0.38	—0.95
Cawnpore	78.6	56.1	94	..	0.14	—1.40
Allahabad	80.0	60.5	84	..	1.09	—0.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	69.1	42.6	54	..	2.31	1.57
Karachi	74.6	56.0	47	..	1.92	0.83
Ajmer	72.9	48.3	60	0.02	2.36	1.40
Jodpore	74.4	46.6	41	..	0.86	—0.15
Kotah	77.2	59.6	33	..	1.03	0.36
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Disa	76.6	58.4	68	..	0.93	0.50
Dwarka	78.3	65.7	70	0.29	0.30	—0.28
Veraval	77.3	63.0	86	0.09	0.11	—0.33
Rajkot	80.2	60.2	86	0.04	0.07	—0.35
Bhavnagar Pass	81.9	62.8	93	0.04	0.04	—0.36
Surat	81.9	62.9	97	0.04	0.04	—0.27
Ahmedabad	80.5	61.4	81	0.09	0.09	—0.24
Deesa	77.3	54.7	75	0.01	0.09	—0.31
Neemuch	74.4	54.0	80	0.02	0.14	—0.48
Indore	77.9	56.9	58	..	0.20	—0.51
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.7	55.8	59	..	0.04	1.00
Saugor	73.8	51.4	49	..	0.81	—0.98
Hoshangabad	79.9	56.8	54	..	0.77	—0.64
Khandwa	80.0	59.2	55	..	0.00	—1.01
Akola	81.6	60.5	49	..	0.49	—1.00
Amraoti	81.9	60.1	40	..	1.31	—0.39
Nagpur	85.3	57.1	50	..	0.85	—1.04
Chanda	91.9	60.8	40	..	0.87	—1.25
Raipur	87.7	60.8	42	..	1.26	0.03
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.2	71.8	83	..	..	—0.55
Ratnagiri	82.5	69.1	70	..	..	—0.69
Mormugao	83.5	71.9	82	..	..	—1.19
Karwar	83.5	67.8	91	..	..	—1.93
DECCAN—DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.9	60.9	79	..	0.08	—0.72
Ahmednagar	85.9	53.5	74	..	0.16	—1.12
Poona	85.4	58.1	80	..	..	—1.12
Sholapur	92.9	65.8	70	..	0.01	—1.48
Bijapur	92.8	61.7	70	..	0.24	—0.99
Belgaum	86.7	54.6	86	..	0.82	—1.10
Aurangabad	82.1	50.3	73	..	0.00	—1.13
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.7	64.9	47	..	0.02	—0.95
Hyderabad	94.1	69.4	47	..	0.00	—1.41
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.6	71.8	75	..	0.93	—2.43
Calicut	87.1	75.6	78	..	4.67	—1.56
Cochin	91.2	76.8	78	..	4.66	—4.26
Colombo	86.9	73.2	93	..	26.91	6.35
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.1	74.0	78	..	0.00	—6.53
Bellary	98.2	68.5	50	..	0.04	—2.19
Cuddapah	99.8	71.1	47	..	3.00	—1.74
Madras	99.2	74.2	86	..	28.73	8.67
Bangalore	92.0	66.6	66	..	0.94	—3.31
Coimbatore	93.1	70.7	87	..	4.87	—0.31
Trichinopo	96.9	68.8	68	..	19.44	1.77
Negapatam	85.5	71.8	84	..	53.38	24.33

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.
The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 17th February, was 30.120 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.
February 17th.

S. S. Strathleven	Mc. Phee	Calcutta	Feb. 6
S. S. Markomonnia	Taps	Bushire	Feb. 11
S. S. Sunbeam (Yacht)	Galloway	Karachi	Feb. 15

DEPARTURES.
February 17th.

S. S. Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta.

The following vessel began to load on Tuesday.

Steamer	Kela	for Persian Gulf.

S.S. Strathleven:—The steamer Strathleven, 2,845 tons, Captain D. McPhee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she had left on February 6, with a cargo of coal.
S.S. Markomonnia:—The steamer Markomonnia, 4,504 tons, Captain W. Taps, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire, which port she had left on February 11, with ballast and passengers.
S..S Sutherland:—The steamer Sutherlane, 2,277 tons Captain A. Longstaff, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.
The Ellerman Line s.s. Newby Hall outward bound passed the Canal and is due to arrive here on the 28th instant.

TUESDAY February 17th, 1914.
P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.		Agen
B. Toro	Hicks	J. Y. & Co	
B. Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co	
C. & B. Abydos	Davis	A. S. N. & Co	
O & E. Calm Gowan	Band	W. & A. G. & Co.	
F. Picton	Jones	K. N. & Co	
G. Ariel	Hyde	C. M. & Co.	
H. Westmoor	Bowles	D. Nanji & Co	
K. Penang Maru	Muranini	N. Y. K	
M. Ariadne Irene	Tindall	D. anji & Co.	
O. Radhmani	Cottrell	T. M. & Co	
P. Holtley	Anderson	J. M. Co	
Q. Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	O. S. K.	

V. DOCK.

2. Elysia	Coverley	W. & A. G. & Co	
3. Churpra	Ferguson	M. M. & Co	
4. Ariosto	Booth	J. F. & Co.	
5. Manchester Civilian	Spencer	T. M. & Co	
6. Shneotels	Fresden	W. & A. G. & Co	
7. Can Columboun	SuDner	J. F. & Co	
9. City of Bombay	Leary	K. N. & Co.	
9 City of Calcutta	Elliott	K. N. & Co	
10 & 11. Devanha	Hickey	& O. S. Co	
12 & 13 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. & Co	
14. Kola	King	M. & Co	
15. Semiranis	Pavisich	A. L. S. N. Co.	
16. Palamcotta	Elton	M. M. & Co	

M. W. D. D.

Khosrou	Honnah	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barcha D.	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Alfred	Fisher	A. S. N. & Co
Angus	Lazell	A. Y. & Co
Artemoor	Kosford	M. & A. G. & Co
Belle of England	Kelway	A. Y. & Co
Bahadur	Peet	T. M. & Co
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
Den of Kelly	Twiddle	K. N. & Co
Ehrenfels	Schmitz	W. A. G. & Co
EaswickManor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co
Egypt	Summers	P. & O. Co
Feroz	PriDrose	T. M. & Co
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
Himalya	Evans	P. & O S. N. & Co
Hosuro	Hannac	T. M. & Co
Hoscinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Hohenfels	Zimmerman	W. & A. G. & Co
Hinda	Mc. Clelland	M. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	A. Y. & Co
Inaba Maru	Swinhoe	N. Y. K
Jerseymoor	Farton	W. & A. G. & Co
Kasara	King	M. M. & Co
Komordor	Mahlbaner	A. S. & Co
Markomonnia	Taps	
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Pontoperos	Polenus	W. & A. G. & Co
Palawan	Shone	M. & Co
Southville	Redquest	W. & A. G. & Co
Strathleven	Mc. Phee	
Sunbeam (Yacht)	Galloway	Earl Brassy
Tairyabl	Kass A. M.	Jeewanji & Co
Trader	Williams	D. N. & Co

It is understood that the question of creating a forth Secretary o the Government of Madras will be referred to the Secretary of State for sanction. This will enable the Provincial Government to deal with the growth of business at the Provincial Secretariat.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Consols 2½ %	76⅜—3-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18½plus ½
Rentes 3 %	87—¼
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.44—¼
Bar Silver Spot	26½unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	26⅜unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady Buyers at the rates.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64½unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-329.32unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th ultimo.	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of about £100,000 for Egypt.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	92unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. ..	2 1-16plus 3-16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st	2⅛ „ ⅜
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2⅛unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3⅛plus⅛
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9½
Interest day to day loans ..	1plus⅛
„ 7 day market loans ..	1¼ „ ⅜

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK Feb. 15.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	30,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	20,000
„ „ to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York March ..	..12.22—5
Futures at New York May ..	..11.95—3
Advanced on foreign buying and declined owing to unfavourable financial conditions and wall street selling.	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.90 plus 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:— Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.50—9
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12.55—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.85⅞ plus. ⅛
Silver Commercial Bars ..	57 3-8 unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp	500
„ Sales of East Indian ..	50
„ Imports	2,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady good biz done.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market Business quiet	
Mid. Americans	7.06plus1d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.35unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). March	12.30plus 3
May	12.04plus 6
New York Official noon call March	12.30plus 3
May	12.02plus 4
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. March	12.61plus 2
May	12.68plus 3

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
F.M.	6.71plus 5
M.A.	6.72 „
A.M.	6.69 „
M.J.	6.69 „
J.J.	6.65 „
J.A.	6.61 „
A.S.	6.50 „
S.O.	6.36plus1
O.N.	6.28 „
N.D.	6.24

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Feb. 16
Good Bengal M.G.	.. 4 13-16d
F. G. „ „	.. 4 15-16d
Fine „ „	.. 5 1-16d
Good Bhownuggur	.. 5⅛d
F. G. „	.. 5⅜d
Fine „	.. 5⅝d
Fine M.G. Bhownuggur	.. 5⅞d
Good Oomra M. G.	.. 5 9.16d
F. G. „ „	..5 11.16d
Fine „ „	..5 13.16d
Good M. G. Oomra	...5 9-16 d
Fine M. G. Oomra	.. 5.13.16
Good Broach	6d
F. G. „	.. 65.32d
Fine „	.. 65.16d
Good Khandeish	.. 57.16d
F. G. „	.. 59.16d

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May.-June: London Dono 37½ unchgd.

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. no quotation. Quiet 3,090,000

South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Feb.-March sellers Quiet 34½—⅛

South Australian Feb.-March; sellers unchanged 35½

Victorian Feb.-March; sellers unchanged 35¼

New South Wales Feb.-March; sellers unchanged 35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May; Antwerp sellers 52½ unchgd.

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May; Dunkirk buyers 47½unchgd

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Firmer Feb.-March; Dunkirk nominal quiet but steady 48½unchgd.

Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March; London sellers Quiet 4 7-3 unchanged.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Hamburg value Quiet but steady 42½—⅛

Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March; Hull sellers firm £5.18-6 plus 1-9d

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Feb.-March; Buyers Easier unchgd 3 1½

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £66⅛plus ⅜

Copper Braziers £81unchgd.

Yellow Metal 6⅞ „

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 9.9

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April August; Quiet without much change in value 12.9½

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal March Quiet neglected unchanged 11.9

German Beetroot 88 % sellers Feb. unchanged 9.4½

German Beet-root 88 % May steady but not much doing unchgd. 9.6½

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March-July in active unchanged 13.4½

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta February value unchanged 11.4½

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay February value dull unchanged 11.3

Java sugar unchanged without actively.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Rs.	From	Bank.
4 boxes gold	3,07,200	Fremantle	National.
1 box sovs	15,000	Sydney	„
1 „ rupees	4,200	Hong Kong	Eastern
66 bars silver	1,50,000	Shanghai	„
65 „ „	1,50,000	Hong-Kong	„
85 „ „	1,80,000	San Francisco via Hong-Kong	International.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the Market is steady and rates are unchanged. There is still little business passing on either side of the account.

The following extract is from "The Manchester Guardian" of the 30th Jan.

The further reduction in the Bank rate to 3 per cent. making it lower than it has been since May, 1912, is the logical outcome of the Bank being in a stronger position than it has been for 18 years, for to find the figures of the reserve and coin and bullion higher than now one must go back to the end of August, 1896, a period nearly marking the end of a long duration of excessively cheap money. The Bank rate then was 2 per cent. as it had been since Feb. 1894; the open Market rate for three months' bills was below 1½ per cent., having been in the neighbourhood of ½ per cent, and day-to-day money was quoted from ¼ to ½ per cent. per annum. The reserve on August 26, 1896, was £35,892,243 and the coin and bullion was £46,372,048, while during the 2 per cent Bank rate period higher totals still were reached. We are not likely to see a repetition of that period, and nobody wants it.

Yesterday's Bank return showed an increase of 3½ millions in the "other" securities, a movement that can only be due to the Bank having increased its investments. This investment, it is believed has taken the form of short-dated securities and possibly bills bought from its country branches. The increase follows one last week of nearly one million, and since the middle of October last the "other" securities held by the Bank of England have risen by over nine millions. It is thought that discount rates have now touched bottom, because the revival in the loan-issuing movement will be stimulated by yesterday's Bank rate reduction, and this will probably check the declining tendency in trade, if indeed it does not stimulate a revival of activity in which case the creation of bills, which at present are relatively scarce, will be on a larger scale.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	4 3 32
D. D. mail	1	4 3-32
T. T. forward, Apl. ..	1	4 1-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 1-4
„ „ forward, May.	1	4 3-16
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		171
Marks „ „ ...		139
60 days Hongkong ...		139½
„ „ Shanghai ...		188½
„ „ Japan		148½

BULLION.

Prices for bar silver in London remain unchanged at 26½ for ready and 26 3-8 for delivery in two months. In the Local Market the rate for ready bars has fluctuated a good deal during the day, opening at 77-6 advancing to 78 and closing at 77-12. For the first Settlement changes have been slight. A fair business is reported.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold 23	15	3	
Australian bar gold 23	14	9	
Sovereigns 15	0	0	
Silver (cum duty) ready 77	12	0	
1st Settlement 76	10	0	
3rd Settlement 76	5	0	

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 14th and 15th February 1914.

	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	174	190,018
B. B. & C. I. Railway	47	54,925

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day and fluctuated within one anna during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 96-1, but after fluctuations closed at Rs. 96 for the 27th February delivery. The rate for the subsequent Settlement stood at about anna one higher. A fair amount of business was done during the day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102-8.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day while some activity was noticeable in the shares of the Madhavji and Standard Mills.

Davids stood at Rs. 476-4 and Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 442-8.

Jamshed improved to Rs. 105.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,085 dropped under selling pressure to Rs. 1,055, but again the rates revived and closed at Rs. 1,080.

Standards were placed at Rs. 1,080 in the morning, but closed at Rs. 1,100.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,845 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,470.

Kohinoor stood firm at Rs. 750.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 88-2-8 to Rs. 890 for cash.

Shivrajpur changed hands at Rs. 23½ c. d.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,612½.

Upper Sind Light Railway Shares were placed at Rs. 15 premium (Rs. 85 paid up).

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 1,025 x. d.

COTTON.

As we anticipated the American Markets have been unable to maintain the advance, and though opening steadier at 3 to 6 points higher, New York closed 5 and 3 points down and New Orleans 9 and 10 points down. Further fluctuations are likely with small to moderate movements either way.

The Local Market opened quiet and rather easier, good Broach being quoted Rs. 283, but soon dropping to Rs. 281½. Business has been on more moderate lines and the bazaar has been less disposed to buy. In the afternoon good Broach fluctuated between Rs. 231 and Rs. 232½, and at the close the rate is Rs. 281. Sales of fine Khamgaon Akola March have been made at Rs. and buyers are now offering Rs. 229. The tone at the close is quiet.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Saw-y Fine	F.C.	Fully Fair	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	.. ..	2 0	194	..	Ready
M.G. Bengals ..	.. ..	204	195	..	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab	.. ..	201	194	..	Ready.
M.G. Khandesh ..	.. ..	210	201	..	Ready.
M.G. Hinguughat Wardha	..	254	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..	..	251	..	..	Ready
M.G. Veeemahl ..	.. ..	245	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolcaum ..	.. ..	238	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" ..	.. ..	229	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Amscti ..	.. ..	232	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Brogci. ..	.. ..	284	..	..	Mar. 25th
do	.. ..	..	282	..	„ 15-25
M.G. Muttia ..	.. ..	205	191	..	Ready.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	42,000
Future delivery prices:—	
Months.	
F. M.	6.67 — 4
M. A.	6.68 „ 4
A. M.	6.64 „ 5
M. J.	6.64 „ 5
J. J.	6.60 „ 5
J. A.	6.56 „ 5
A. S.	6.46 „ 4
S. O.	6.32 „ 4
O. N.	6.23 „ 5

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is quiet. but steady.

Quotations:—	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	10	6	R. T
White Pessi 75 %	5	9	6	„
White Delhi, May	5	14	3	„

Linseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	14	0	R. T
Bold Brown May	8	13	6	R. T.

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs	a.	p	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	1	0	„
Brown Delhi May	8	15	0	R. T

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....56	0	0	
Mughi 52	8	0	
Black Kutni 44	0	0	

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a	p
Bold 48	0	0	
Small 47	0	0	

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	11	0	B. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
April May	11	0	0	R. T

Castorseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready . ..	..34	8	0
Guzerat ready . ..	..34	8	0
April May	7	0	0 R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	24,052Bales
Wheat	8,497 Cwts.
Linseed	6,436 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	253 „
Gingelyseed.....	10,763 „
Poppyseed.....	Nil. „
Groundnuts.....	12,075 „
Castorseed	9,495 „
Rice	2,094 „
Myrabollams	5,783 „
Cottonseed	23,617 „
Mowraseed	40 „
Gram	1,250 „
Jowar.....	9,294 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	196 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb 17.

EXCHANGE.—The local exchange Market is rather quiet to-day. Not much impression has been made on Bill rates by London discounts which are cabled at a higher level Telegraphic Transfers are at 1s. 4 3-32d. on demand; 1s. 4⅛d. document attached Bills; 1s. 4¼d. three months; 1s. 4 11-32d. six months.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Government Paper opened for cash at Rs. 96-1 and closed at Rs. 96, the price for small lots being Rs. 96-4.

JUTE.—The Jute Market continues to advance steady. There is quite a fair enquiry from the other side. Rs. 80 has been paid for first marks to-day and buyers are willing to go on but sellers are now asking an advance.

SHARE MARKET.—There has been a rush for Dhalboom Gold Shares. During the last few days from Rs. 10-8 they have risen rapidly to Rs. 17, but at the close this evening there was weaker feeling in the Market for these investments.

SHARE TRANSACTIONS.

Tea shares are now attracting more attention here, coal shares ar ealso firmer. To-day's transactions include:—Coal shares,—Bengal, 793; Bhalgora, 23 and ⅛; Baraboni, 12 and ⅛; Kosoonda and Nyadea 21; Reliance 34 and ¼; Parasia 1 and 7-8; Raneegunge, 19 and ⅛; South Govindpur, 8 and 5-8 to 3 and ⅛; June Baragore, (ords.) 65; Kankanarah (ords.) 160; Kamarhatty, (ords.) 116 and 117; Bishnauth 221 and ¼; Girlle, (ords.) 70 and Fengview 80 and 81.

NATIONAL Y. W. C. A.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE WIDE FIELD OF WORK.

The annual meeting of the National Young Women's Christian Association of India, Burma, and Ceylon was held yesterday morning in the hall of the association, Wellington Lines, for the purpose of hearing the reports of the different departments of work that are carried on by this association. Mrs. M. R. Jardine presided. The reports were full of interest and indicated the wide field the association covered in India and also showed the many sides of the association's activities.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of a hymn after which Miss Rutherford, General Secretary of the Calcutta Y. W. C. A., led the assembly into prayers. Miss Hunter, General Secretary of the National Association, then read its report; from which the following extracts are taken:

Early in the year the National Committee had to receive the resignation of Mrs. Mackichan as President of the Association. Mrs. Mackichan became President in 1904, when the National Headquarters were transferred to Bombay, and has given unsparingly of her time, interest and wisdom to its affairs ever since. After so many years of faithful services her resignation was sorrowfully accepted—with deepest gratitude for all she has done for the Association, where her influence will long remain a real and precious possession. The National Committee were very grateful to Mrs. Jardine for most graciously accepting the office of President, though they are very regretful it has only been for months instead of years. Mrs. Jardine has ably and wisely guided the Committee in its work during her term of office.

During the year there have been several resignations from the ranks of the Workers. Several of the Secretaries have sailed on furlough, and their return will be eagerly looked for. Miss Hunter's resignation as National General Secretary on medical certificate was accepted with deepest regret in July as there was no alternative, but it does not take effect until March. This is the severest blow that has fallen on the Committee during the year. Miss Rutherford, so well known and loved in Bombay, has returned from furlough, and was appointed as General Secretary in Calcutta. She brought with her Miss Cron, who has also gone to Calcutta, and Miss Denison who is appointed to Bombay.

During the year the happy consummation of several years of work has been realised in the opening of the splendid new building in Lahore, and the acquiring of a suitable property in Colombo. The Lahore building, which is mainly the outcome of Miss M. B. Hill's untiring efforts to collect money in America during 1910, is splendidly adapted for the work, and every one who has seen it, since it was opened in March by Lady Dane, admires it. The Colombo Association is to be congratulated on the property it has acquired, which has ample ground for any future extension. Through the generosity of America, and the efforts made in Ceylon, the property is practically paid for this in 2½ years from the inception of the building project. The Reports from the local Associations for 1913 show that work has gone on steadily in all the large centres such as Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Lahore and Rangoon. In each of these large cities the Association is doing increasingly valuable work, and is being recognised as the organization that is an authority on matters that pertain to women. The Bombay Association, as has been recently stated, is in urgent need of more hostel accomodation if it is to undertake to care for the many young women who want to come under its roof, and find there the home they need. The position of the Home is very suitable, and it is hoped that it can be enlarged to meet the requirements.

STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. F. V. Slack then presented the Annual Report of the students' department. Among other things it stated:—As has been stated in previous reports, the work of the Student Department in India is specialized and a statement concerning its field should contain three sub-divisions:—(1) The work among Students, including University and Medical Students, Arts and Music Students, and Normal Training Students of the higher grades; (2) The work among School Girls, which includes girls over 14 years of age in High and Secondary Schools, and those taking Elementary or Lower Secondary Training; and (3) The work among Teachers and Graduants. Here the Student Department finds the opportunity to bring the Y. W. C. A. into vital connection with educated women, not only in their undergraduate days but after, when they assume positions of greater leadership and responsibility. To many of the teachers, the Department owes thanks for the fine development of Bible and Mission Study in the schools, and for their excellent committee service in local associations. Graduate women are among the most loyal supporters of the work in financial ways, as well.

The total number of Associations is 60, and the membership is over 2,000.

The Student Department funds are all received and disbursed through the National Y. W. C. A. office, but credited and debited to the Department. During 1913 Rs. 475 were received from affiliation fees of Branches and contributors.

OUTLOOK AND NEEDS.

The outlook is hopeful. Much more leadership has been found among undergraduates than before, and much more visitation has been possible on the part of the Secretaries among Branches outside the larger centres. The need of a National Student Secretary, more local Secretaries, better and more frequent Camps and Conferences, all are urgent. The Student Department offers a unique place for Christian service that it deals with the problems of the privileged few—the educated women—who are the future leaders of the thought and life of women in India. May we not have the hearty co-operation and prayers of all Christian people that our guidance and strength may be from above, and that we may see where the fields are white unto harvest.

WORK IN HINDI BRANCHES.

In reviewing the work of the Hindi Branches, the Secretary said:—Our hearts are full of praise to God for the forward movement that is so manifestly seen in every Branch of our Association.

In every Branch there is a great effort made to help the Bible Society, National Missionary Society, the Jews' Society, Leper Asylums, Orphanages, the Hindi Y. W. C. A. and the Branches have sent contributions towards building Churches; one village Branch raised enough money to send several people to the Mid-India Convention for Evangelistic work. There has been great victory over the paying of membership fees in every Branch. This was a real difficulty a few years ago. We have no Branches now where members do not pay their fees.

Our Hindi Literature Department is a great feature of our work. Our Hindi quarterly magazine "Trimasik Patra" is doing a great work of uplifting and building up characters in hundreds of Indian homes, Christian and non-Christian.

The time has now come when our Hindi Y. W. C. A. is beginning to make an impression in their various communities. It brings us into close touch with almost every Missionary Society, and the year 1914, promises to continue the forward movement that 1913 has realized.

Miss Dobson also read the report of the missionary settlement for University women.

The financial statement showed the total receipts at Rs. 70,003 and total expenditure at Rs. 67,454, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,549. The expenditure included grants to associations and other funds of Rs. 56,749.

In concluding the business before the meeting she expressed her sincere regret at the resignation of Miss Hunter as General Secretary and thanked her for the very good work she had done during the year.

The proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TRUST ARCHITECT AND PRIVATE WORK.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding. The Board considered a letter from Mr. Hawkins, Trust Architect, requesting permission to undertake certain private work in two cases, and the Chairman's minute recommending sanction.

The Chairman said the work, which was to be honorary, was in connection with the building of the New Foundling Hospital and Home and the extension of the John Connon School.

The Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola did not think that their officers' services should be lent to anybody. He was totally opposed to their services being either honorary or otherwise.

Mr. D. E Wacha said the rarer the Trust's officers came to them with these requests, the better.

The Chairman thought it would be better to treat each case on its own merit, as he had done in the present case.

Sir Ebrahim moved an amendment to the effect that the permission asked for be refused.

The amendment, being put to the vote, was defeated, and the original motion was carried.

Sir Ebrahim asked for a poll, with the result that six Trustees voted in favour of and four against the original motion, which was consequently declared carried.

COLLECTION OF RENTS.

The Board resumed further consideration of the Land Manager's report on the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola's notice of motion re. the collection of rents of acquired properties adopted by the Board in Trustees' resolution on the 23rd December, 1913, and of the further report from the Land Manager in the matter.

Mr. D. E. Wacha protested against the adoption of the farming system and suggested the work of collecting rents should be done departmentally.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola said the farming system was a most dangerous system. These properties had not been acquired primarily for making money. Their object should not be one of enhancing the rents and they should not put the tenants at the mercy of the contractors. If they continued the farming system, it came to this that after first putting some money into the pockets of the middle men, namely the contractors, by way of certain reductions, they allowed them to increase the rents and squeeze the tenants so that at the expiry of the period of the contract, the Trust could have increased rents. This was a policy, which, the speaker was emphatically of opinion, a public body should never follow. It was wrong for a public body to create middlemen for squeezing poor tenants.

The Chairman said the contractor was in some cases not allowed to raise the rents but only to fill up vacancies. In others he was allowed to increase rents but this could be done on a limited scale for fear of not being able to fill up vacancies. Out of 53 cases only four had complained against the contractors, and on making enquiries, the Trust found that the complaints were without foundation.

Mr. Wacha said the tenants did not complain because they were helpless.

It was then resolved that the rents should as a rule be collected departmentally and that if it was found necessary to employ a contractor, the sanction of the Land Committee should be obtained.

The medals of Prof. Ramamurti which were stolen at Samastipore some time back have been found buried near the place where the special train of the professor had halted. The manager, the private secretary and the clerk of the professor are suspected. The former two have been let off on bail by the S. D. O. Rumour is afloat that an astrologer of Muzafferpore suggested the place where the medals have been found.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Steam's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

THE BYCULLA CLUB BALL.

A DELIGHTFUL DANCE.

SOME OF THE DRESSES.

(From a Lady Correspondent.)

Those who had the pleasure of being the guests of this famous Club on Monday evening must have felt that it had lived up to its reputation, for tasteful decorations, a delightful room and floor for dancing, and lavish, well chosen and served refreshments. To those who know the Club under ordinary conditions it was as though the genie of Alladin's lamp had been busy, for it was a veritable fairy scene which greeted our eyes as we all,—such a crowd of us too,—trooped in full of pleasurable anticipations which were more than realised, not *always* the case, by the same token. The great dining room with its lofty pitch and fine proportions, was turned into the ball room, and as its floor was evidently laid with an eye to possible dancing it had plenty of spring and was just slippery enough. It seemed to a good many of us that the music was chosen with considerable descrimination, for although some of the items were not of the newest they one and all had a fine swing and were played with such verve besides, that you had to dance whether you would or not.

The place seemed to be about double its usual size inside, as there were numerous sitting-rooms with great centre banks of lovely maiden hair ferns with a touch of the red bigonias peeping through; doorways and windows banked up with palms and all sorts of ornamental plants; banks of moss closely set with bunches of Marie Louise violets, and this all lighted up with rose shaded lights gave an extremely fine effect. Outside, there was an equal transmogrification, the tennis court being covered with a shamiana and the same mases of ferns and foliage and comfortable chairs and couches. A great round bed of phloxes in the zenith of their bloom was outlined in coloured globes and the paths and trees were lit up with the effective country "bhuttees" and Chinese lanterns. An extra to begin with, cleared the congestion in the upper hall and many people thought this the best dance of the evening as the floor was not crowded. Then the first waltz saw every "John" lead out his "Joan," for all the husbands and wives danced this dance together, as is the custom from time immemorial.

ARRIVAL OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

After three or four dances the Government House party came in and both Their Excellencies joined in the fun with a hearty good will. Just before supper the State Lancers was danced, Lady Willingdon in a beautifuily fitting and cut dress of black with steel fringes and trimmings and a tiara, danced with Mr. Heaton. Lord Willingdon danced with Mrs. Ferrers Nicholson looking stately in black with a touch of red velvet as a sash, etc. Lord Islington, looking a fine figure of a man with his healthy ruddy colouring and his ample, almost white, hair and moustache, with a ribbon and orders, danced with Lady Mabelle Egerton in her usual filmy, elegant black; Mrs. Claude Hill was in white satin with an overdress of white net embroidered in white jet and pearls; Mrs. Graham in the lovely blue she wore at the State Ball. There were some lovely gowns, two notable ones being Mrs. George MacCausland's dress of a rich, yet soft, pink satin with one side of the bodice and draping of a broche gauzy fabric in rich tones of pink, shimmering gold and black, with wings of chiffon caught at the ends with tassels. Mrs. Francis Wilson in a sort of old-gold shade of yellow, soft satin edged with rich brown fur round the bottom of the draped skirt, worn over a black satin petticoat which made a distinctly pleasing contrast when the dress was lifted for dancing. A lady with a very fine tiara wore a rich shade of electric blue satin with a pointed draping of lovely white lace; Mrs. Herbert Greaves in grey satin with shimmering applques and a tiara. There seemed to be quite a number of tunics of various shapes, lengths and fabrics, and as a rule the longer ones were the most pleasing. Mrs. Goldsmith's palest shade of mauve satin skirt with a little draping, and a tunic of her favourite pale-blue chiffon painted with pale pink roses was very effective. Several of the rich rose-red dresses made a fine splash of colour and one especially was very handsome. Mrs. Rieu wore a pale yellow satin skirt short and narrow with a wonderful tunic heavily embroidered in gold, shorter at the back than in the front and edged with a deep fringe of the gold. Mrs. Paterson Brown in white with the overdress richly embroidered in white jet, in a very pretty curve, with also a deep fringe of clear white beads and pearls. It is impossible with so many dresses passing, kaleidoscope fashion, before one to do more than outline some of them, but on the whole there seemed an unusually elegant tone in the dresses, as there was nothing outre in any of them and some of the colours were beautiful. One last one must be mentioned in a very rich shade of deep purple, a sort of turban swathing of the same colour round the head with a high black aigrette made a most distinct note, and reminded one of the illustration of the lady in Elinor Glynn's "Sixteen Nights," or some such title. We all have to tender our most grateful thanks to the kind hosts who worked so hard to provide us with such an enjoyable evening, which will live long in the minds of some of us who may never have the chance of attending another, as the time comes for leaving this "Land of Regrets" for good.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races.

Parsi Writers' Association, Annual General Meeting, Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort. 6 p.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, 1 p.m.

Lady Willingdon visits the Clare Road Convent School, 12 noon.

Entertainment at the Seamen's Institute (Their Excellencies to attend), 9-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Indian Association, Whiteaway Buildings, 5 p.m.

Lecture on Health Culture "by Dr. Menkel" Framji Cowasji Hall, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 19.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bank of India, Limited, Annual General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, 3 p.m.

J. J. School of Art, annual prize distribution, 5 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANDE.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Esplande Band-stand this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m.,

Symphonic March Op 18 .....Mancini.
Overture .....“Le Duc D'Olonne”.....Auber.
Valse .....“Sympathic”.....Mezzacapo.
Selection .....“Nell Gwynne” .....Planquette.
Ronde Lontaine .....Gillet.
Potpouri .....“Melodious Memories”.....Finck.
Suit Espagnol .....Desormes.
Indian Intermezzo ...“Irrawady”...Thurban.

HEALTH CULTURE.

A free lecture will be delivered by Dr. H. C. Menkel, on the subject of Health Culture, in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, this evening at 6-30 p.m.

INDIAN MOTOR TAXI-CAB COMPANY LTD.

The Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Company Ltd. have received a letter of appointment as suppliers in ordinary of motor taxi-cabs to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and have been authorised so to style themselves.

BREACH CANDY BOYS' SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution of the Breach Candy (New Wadi) Boys' School was held on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. Anandrao Vinayek Vijayakar. The report of the institution showed progress in all directions. After the boys had gone through a long programme of songs and recitations, prizes were then distributed.

MISSING CURRENCY N TES.

Mr. Bhugwandas Mulji, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Karsandas Mulji Jetha, cloth merchants, in a report to the police, alleges that his cashier did not come to office on Monday. They sent for the keys of the office safe, which the cashier's mother handed over, saying her son had gone out and would go to office later. It is further alleged that on opening the safe, Rs. 2,000 in currency notes were found missing. The cashier has been reported to have disappeared.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, has concluded the inquest touching the death of three persons whose bodies were found some days ago floating in a well on Dockyard Road, Mazagon. It appeared from the evidence that the bodies were identified by a sweeper who said the woman Motibai was his second wife and the two children were hers. The woman was delirious with fever, before she was missed with the children.

The jury returned a verdict that the woman committed suicide and that while delirious she drowned the two children.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Six deaths and six attacks from plague were recorded in Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Tuesday. Two of the attacks were reported from First Nagpada and one each from Middle and Lower Colaba, Umarkhadi, Dongri, and Market. There were also one attack and one death from small-pox and one attack of cholera in the city during the above period. The total mortality from all causes was 109, as against 76 on the same day last year and 105 in 1912. Out of a total of 1,630 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday, 53 were found to be plague infected.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Sir Henry Procter will give an “At Home” to-morrow at 8 p.m., to the members of the Students' Brotherhood at Mangaldas House, Girgaon.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha will deliver on Friday at 6-30 p.m., a public lecture in the Wilson College Hall on “The Study of Literature.” Mr. Justice Shah will preside.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, will deliver on Saturday at 6-30 p.m., a lecture in the Parathana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, on “Indians in the Empire.” Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside.

The Senior Class of the Brotherhood will meet as usual in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., Bar-at-law will lecture on “Plato's Symposium.”

BOMBAY-Y. M. C. A.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Y.M. C.A. the Rev. Dr. Macnicol, editor of the “Indian Interpreter” and Mr. J. N. Farquar, the author of “The Crown of Hinduism” and other works, will deliver a series of lectures this week. The first lecture of the series will be delivered by Mr. Farquhar on “Beautiful Indian Sculpture” (illustrated with lantern slides) at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road. Sir Henry Proctor will preside on the occasion. The second and third lectures on “Eternal Life: The goal” and “The Risen Christ” respectively will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Macnicol on the two following days. Mr. Farquhar will deliver the two concluding lectures in “Jesus—the Servant of India” on Sunday and Monday. The time for all lectures except the first is 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

Owing to the lateness of the hour when the Dog Show prizes are distributed, which interferes with the completion of the Horse Show programme, the Bombay Dog Show will be held on Monday, February 23, instead of Tuesday, February 24, as advertised before. Entries will be open until Thursday, the 19th.

A MEETING IN BAPTIST CHURCH, COLABA.

In connection with the visit of the London Baptist Missionary Society's Deputation to India Sir George W. Macalpine, LL. D. and the Rev. C. E. Wilcox, B .A. General Secretary of the Society, will address a public meeting in the Bombay Baptist Church, Colaba, on Friday 20th instant, at 9-15 p.m.

INDIANS IN MOZAMBIQUE.

NEW RESTRICTIVE L GISLATION.

The following letter has been addressed to the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., President, Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay:—

Dear Sir,—We the undersigned, on behalf of the British Indians, resident in the District of Mozambique, beg to draw your attention to the new Asiatic Immigration Regulations of Portuguese East Africa.

We hope that you were duly in receipt of our telegram of the 26th December last in this respect.

Up to now the Portuguese Government have always had same laws and regulations for all races white or coloured. But now they seem to have been influenced by the aggressive racial policy of the Union of South Africa. Some of the very high Portuguese officials openly declared that we, the Indians, had no right to protest against these new regulations in view of the still worse policy carried against us under the British flag in a neighbouring State.

These new regulations were published on the 15th of November last in the Buletim Official and were to be put into force from the 1st of this month. They were formed by the Council of the Portuguese Governor-General at Delagoabay without any consultation with the central Government at Lisbon. We herewith send you a copy of the said regulations and are very sorry that we are not able to send together with it an authentic translation of same owing to the want of a good translator here. We request you to get it translated at Bombay where there is every facility and we very willingly shall pay for same.

Soon after the publication of the said regulations meetings of protest were held by Indians of almost all the leading towns. They sent protesting telegrams to the President of the Portuguese Republic and to the Minister for the Colonies at Lisbon. They also gave protesting memorials to the British Consuls at each place. And the result of all this agitation is that for the present the regulations are postponed for four months—from January to April—by the order of the Lisbon Government. Apparently the central authorities at Lisbon want to study the said regulations before giving their final decision on the matter.

A careful perusal of the said regulations will show that they are full of oppressive, insulting and unnecessarily restrictive measures. They raise for the first time the vexatious question of colour bar here in Portuguese East Africa where till now all races, whether white or coloured, have been living in complete peace without any distinction of colour or creed. The yearly poll tax of eight pounds on the new comers is really crushingly heavy. The one pound a year tax on all the old residents is also very unjust as far as it is not on the whole population but only on the Asiatics. No provision is made for the old residents who are at present in India. When they return they are to be considered as new comers. The very old and objectionable question of thumb prints is once again raised. We consider it very humiliating to give our thumb prints and photographs. Free access from one part of the province to another is prohibited, and an attempt is made to rob our right of free movement to such an extent that we are required to return to the Colony from our visit to India or any other part within an officially fixed time.

The above mentioned are only some of the principal objectionable points of these new regulations but after going through the whole text you will see that every attempt is made to make our life here unbearable.

In our memorial to the Portuguese Government at Lisbon we have not asked the removal of one or other measures but have demanded total abolition of the whole new law.

We, Sir, request you to use your influence with the British Government to intervene on our behalf. We are quite sure that a slight pressure from the Foreign Office will produce desired effect at Lisbon. In the case of South Africa they say that the Imperial Government is unable to intervene in the internal affairs of a self-governing Colony. But here the case is quite different. Thousands of Portuguese subjects have a free access to British India and there they enjoy every right of free citizenship. The Government here have very cleverly guarded the interests of their Christian Indian subjects by declaring that these regulations are not binding on those Asiatics whose mode of living is on European principle. We, Sir, ask you to demand reiterative legislation against these Portuguese subjects living in British India if the Lisbon authorities decline to abolish this new racial law.

No doubt the new law is for all the Asiatics but it affects the interests of the British Indians most as the major part of the Asiatic population here is from that class. That is why we ask your help in this affair.

We, Sir, hope that you will be able to stir the British Government to action to save from this new indignity we are threatened with. We ask to be excused for the additional encroachment we are making on your already heavily occupied time and energy.

We beg to remain etc.,
P. P. Damodar Anandji,
JAIRAM RANCHORDAS,
P. P. Gordhands Khetsey,
F. H. SOPRONI,
ADARJI FRAMJI TARAPORE,
PRADAN BABUL and another.
Mozambique, 20th January, 1914.

CREDIT BANK PROSECUTIONS.

MR. KAZI KABIRUDDIN'S LOAN.

MR. RUSTAM A 'S EVIDENCE DISCHARGED.

ACCUSED IN KARACHI CASE.

Some more evidence was recorded before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday in the case in which Superintendent Sullivan charged Jaffer Joosub with criminal breach of trust, the principal witnesses being Mr. Kazi and Mr. Rustam Cama.

Mr. Kazi said his loan to Jaffer was a private loan and had nothing to do with the affairs of the Bank. Mr. Cama said that Jaffer was his partner in wheat, seed and share business.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, who was the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Credit Bank, was examined by Mr. Nicholson. Witness said he had been a director of the Bank from its commencement and chairman for the last two years. The accused was appointed manager after Mr. Barnes left. He produced the agreement between the Bank and Jaffer, dated 13th April, 1911. Witness had pecuniary transactions with Jaffer personally. The accused owed money to the witness. A sum of Rs. 16,000 was due to the witness on a pro-note executed by the accused in witness's favour in February, 1911. That sum was paid to him on 1st September, 1913. The accused paid it because in July witness had made a demand as the debt had been two and a half years' old. Witness then went up-country and when he returned in the end of August, the accused soon after informed him that the debt had been paid. A Bank cash slip was sent to him along with the letter. The pro-note was then destroyed by the accused to whom it was handed over. The accused had paid him interest on that loan. At the time the pro-note was executed, on making up the accounts it was found that Rs. 628 were wanting to make up the Rs. 16,000 and witness gave a cheque for that amount to the accused on the National Bank on the 9th February, 1911. This Rs. 16,000 had nothing to do with the affairs of the Bank. It was a private loan. Personally he was not aware how the Rs. 16,000 got to be paid to his account. He had no transactions at all with Hassan Brothers.

Cross-examination was declined by Mr. Velinkar.

Mr. W. E. Jones, an assistant in the firm of Weld and Company, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he did not know the Hassan Brothers. He was acting as a manager when the accounts were made up. He produced accounts of Hassan Brothers for a period of 1912 and a period of 1913. The accounts were original and kept on American loose-leaf system. The amounts were debited to Hassan Brothers and paid. The accounts were kept by his clerks Dalal and Corry in the ordinary course of business.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said that this was a latter portion of the accounts. The account began about the beginning of 1912, they might have gone back further. Weld and Company opened their office in Bombay in September, 1911. In 1908 business might have been done direct by the parties with the Liverpool firm. He would produce the former accounts.

"DID NOT KNOW HASSAN BROTHERS."

Rahim Joosub was the next witness examined by Mr. Nicholson. Witness said that he was a director of the Credit Bank from 1910 till May 1913. As a director, he had attended occasionally on sub-committees. He had signed a report, dated 17th December, 1912, of the sub-committee. On that occasion he had attended with Tricumrai Dalpatram Mehta and had sanctioned certain hundies and loans. Among those was a loan of Rs. 75,000 to Hassan Brothers and Mahomedbhoy Nensey. On the 17th December, according to the minutes of the directors' board, the Board had approved of the loan on the 17th December. The sub-committees generally met twice a month. There were no regular days. At first regular days were fixed, but latterly they went through the books a little before the board's meetings and sometimes they met at leisure. The sub-committee's reports were signed generally before the board's meeting. He knew the Hassan Brothers now but he did not know who they were then. At that time he was given to understand by Jaffer that Hassan Brothers were doing a big business. Witness never knew before that Mahomedbhoy Nensey was in a weak financial state. He was told that Mahomedbhoy was doing big business, was owning mines, prows, etc. In 1912 witness's knowledge was that Mahomedbhoy Nensey was not a poor man. The matter of the loan was put before the sub-committee by the manager and they passed it subject to the Board's approval on the recommendation of Jaffer. He had trusted Jaffer then. By that time the pro-note was executed and credit given. At the Board meeting the loan was finally approved. If he had known that Hassan Brothers and Mahomedbhoy were men of no money, he would not have sanctioned this loan. The loan was without any security. Witness was not friendly with Hassan Brothers and Mahomedbhoy and was not on visiting terms with them.

Cross-examination was declined.

AN OSTENSIBLE PARTNER.

Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama was examined next. He said that he knew Jaffer for the last few years. Jaffer was formerly his client. Witness had known Jaffer while he was manager of the Credit Bank. Witness had business transactions in wheat, seed and shares with Jaffer in partnership. That was while Jaffer was manager of the Bank. They bought and sold futures. Jaffer did the buying and selling for the partnership. It commenced about 1911 or 1912. They sustained a loss in these futures. The first loss of the partnership was about Rs. 25,000 and they paid half and half. Witness paid the whole loss in the first instance and Jaffer paid his share subsequently. Witness had received a cheque for Rs. 12,983-4-6 on the 2nd August, 1912. The cheque was signed by Hassan Brothers but it was given to him by Jaffer. The cheque was paid into his account in his Credit Bank account No. 2. This cheque was in payment of the half share in the loss. So far as witness was concerned the partnership was with Jaffer, who was his ostensible partner. Witness did not know if Jaffer had any other partner. A cheque in his favour, dated 5th March, 1913, and signed by Hassan Brothers for Rs. 23,835-15-0 was credited to his No. 2 account in the Credit Bank. That was for the half share in the losses in wheat and seed transactions. Witness had given a letter to Jaffer about the time they entered into wheat and seed business saying that Jaffer had half share with the witness in that business done through the broker Tillockchand Mumraj. A letter was also written by Jaffer about this time to Tillockchand.

LOAN FROM THE CENTRAL BANK.

Witness then produced a partnership agreement between him and Jaffer in connection with the share transactions. He said that he had an account with the Central Bank. He had arranged for a loan with the Central Bank for the share transactions. When the loan fell due Jaffer paid the money into the Central Bank by a cheque for Rs. 25,663 and took away the shares. This cheque was a bearer cheque and he had not seen it. This loan was Jaffer's own and witness had nothing to do with it. Jaffer asked him to get him a loan and he took the loan to oblige him. He arranged for a loan of Rs. 25,000 and drew the money by a cheque and paid cash to Jaffer.

Sayyed Kamaluddin Chiraguddin, a clerk in the Credit Bank was next examined. He said that he was a receiving cashier in the Bank and kept the book. On September, 1913, a sum of Rs. 16,000 was entered in the book as received from Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin. The money was entered as received in cash, but he did not remember how it was paid in. He was in the Bank for about 10 or 12 months. His pay was then Rs. 50. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin was his brother-in-law. Mr. Kazi was married to his sister.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

THE EXCELSIOR REVUE.

Residents in Bombay are apt to regard themselves as being rather badly treated as far as music and the drama are concerned. The Revue for instance, was the rage at Home a couple of years ago yet Bombay had still to make the acquaintance of this newest form of musical comedy absurdity, prior to a few days since. Now we are promised yet another Revue. The anticipated Revue is to be staged at the Excelsior at the end of this week under the direction of Mr. McGrath, and while it will not be on the elaborate style of the Revues at Home, it is we are told to be at least an attempt at a Revue which may be properly called a Revue.

The Revue has been specially arranged, and as its title “Hullo Bombay,” suggests, local colour has been imparted. Every endeavour has been made to make it throughly topical and every precaution has been taken to avoid offending the susceptibilities of those who come within the mild satire that has been brought to bear on local bodies and institutions.

The principal comedian is to be Tom Melbourne, who in Calcutta has had a good deal of Revue experience, while Miss Frampton, who will fill the principal singing roles, has been for the last two months studying suitable songs. In company with Mr. James McGrath, the well-known tenor, she is to supply a serious vein to relieve the general tone of irresponsibilities and gaiety that go to make up a Revue. Mabel and Malfe have been persuaded to remain a little longer, and special scenes have been written for this comedy duo, and those who have seen the “big clumsy boy” this week will be able to appreciate what a valuable asset he will be in the production of a Revue in a similar capacity. Another lady whose services have been secured is Miss Reina Selma, who will appear in an American tourist scene.

The stage arrangements are under the supervision of Mr. Lew James. There is to be special scenery, and improvements have been made to the stage which, the Management promise, will make a wonderful difference.

Miss Eileen Melbourne is another clever and versatile artiste who will help considerably to ensure a successful production, and will provide an excellent foil to the irresponsible fooling of Mr. Tom Melbourne, who is part author of the Revue, with Mr. McGrath, and is mainly responsible for the arranging of scenes etc.

MADRAS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

LANCASHIRES WIN THE CUP.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

The final of the Football Tournament was replayed this afternoon between the Lancashires and the Norfolks before a large and greatly excited crowd. At the close neither side had scored and extra time was played in which the Lancashires won in the nick of time by one goal to nil. The Cup was presented to the winners amid loud applause.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

CASKET FOR THE VICEROY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation will be held to-day when the Commissioner will report that arrangements have been made with Messrs. Barton, Son and Co., jewellers and silversmiths, Bangalore, for the purchase of a silver casket of the value of Rs. 1,000 for presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy in the Corporation's Address of Welcome on his approaching visit to this city.

One-half of the members of the Committee will be selected by lot to retire from office from 1st of April.

BOMBAY RACES.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

SELECTION'S ON FORM.

THE FLYING PLATE.
Distance 5 furlongs.

Horse left in.—Primrose Morn 9-12, Polish 9-8, Criton 8-5, Lumination 8-2, Madrina 7-10, Paul Pry 7-5, Orepesa 7-5, Chobham 6-10, Satellite 6-2.

In a scurry of this kind over a distance of 5 furlongs, weight, if not unreasonably great, has not time to tell, and the safest thing to do is to back class.

RUIZ'S MOUNT

to win, with Lumination and Criton for places.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE.
Distance about 1 mile.

Horses left in.—Smirk 10-7, Bachelor's Knot 9-8, Tartania 8-12, Miss Drake 7-12, Mordialloc 7-6, Cherrywood 7-6, North 7-2, Seigneurie 6-13.

In the Vellard Plate last Wednesday, he was going so fast at the finish it looks a good thing for

CHERRYWOOD.

to-day with Mordialloc and Seigneurie for places.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.
Distance 5 furlongs.

Horses left in.—Meddling 9-13, Lithosian 9-11, Bachelor's Knot 9-7, Twa Brigs 8-12 Borgie 8-0 Lady Douglas 7-8, Impecunious 7-3, Molly S. 7-0, Lord Reay 6-10.

Lithosian not having been seen out for some time, it would be unsafe to presume that he is at the top of his form, which he would require to be to beat

MEDDLING.

who should win, with Twa Brigs and Borgie for places.

THE GAYE CUP.
Distance about 1 mile.

Horses left in.—Thank You 9-9, Nakib 9-5 Sir Knight 8-10, Beyrut 8-8, Gold Fish II 8-8, Rozelmulook 8-2, Lord Durham 8-0, Terror 7-12, Gowahajmer 7-11, Regent 7-8, Mexico 7-0, Harry Johnson 6-2.

Thank You has been resting so long it is impossible to consider his chance at this juncture, and at the weights whatever beats

NAKIB.

will win, with Sir Knight and Gowahajmer for places.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.
Distance about 7 furlongs.

Horses left in.—Nizam-ul-Mulk 9-5, Soomsam 8-12, Fado 8-9, Solar Star 8-7, Grey Ghost II 8-3, Nafa 8-0, German Silver 8-0, Castaway 7-8, Yungi Dunya 7-8, Seaman 7-7, Dilkush 7-6, Tulwar 7-4.

Grey Ghost II should have won the last two races he ran in, but on up-country form

NIZAM-UL-MULK.

should beat him. Places Grey Ghost II and Fado.

THE TOWN PLATE.
Distance about 1 mile.

Horses left in.—Abdul Malik 10-7 Baloz 9-5, Young Majub 8-10, Singer, 8-5, Zinfandel 7-10, Master Bill 7-9, Galiard 7-8, Sweden 7-5, Baldwin 7-5, Zuheir 7-2, Gafal 6-12, Fado 6-0, Moonspot 6-0 British King 6-0.

It is hard to let Abdul Malik go, but it looks as if the limit has been reached. For this reason.

BALOZ.

should be a good investment, with Singer and Master Bill for places. If Abdul Malik is beaten, it is unlikely he will be knocked about for a place.

THE MIDGET PLATE (Div.I.)
Distance about 5 furlongs.

Horses left in.—Massal 10-7, Ream 8-12, Tofio Pasha 8-11, Guinea Mohur 8-9, Rosebery 8-4, Tenebreuse 8-3, Zigomar 8-2, Mat-hat-Baig, 7-13, Scorn 7-8, Ben Hur 7-5, Creditor 7-5, Old China 7-0.

This is a very open race and best left alone, but as four or five will be well backed a ticket on

MAT-HAT-BAIG.

will return fair odds if he wins, with Tenebreuse and Tofio Pasha for places.

THE MIDGET PLATE (Div. II.)
Distance about 5 furlongs.

Horses left in.—Red Wood 9-1, Flying Machine 9-1, Pretender II 8-11, Hurbia 8-10, Dhaidan 8-10, Agent 8-8, Turkish General 8-7, Nasirabad 8-7, Malayeb 8-4, Saood 8-2, Lord Roberts 8-1, Jack London 7-11, Beethoven 7-6, Royalist 6-10.

Ignoring Bombay running, on Poona form

HURBIA.

should win, with Red Wood and Agent for places.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A CLOSE MORNING'S SPORT.

The pack put up a very excellent performance yesterday, when the weather was just as humid as last Sunday, by beating their jacks for endurance under the trying climatic conditions, which speaks very highly of their fitness.

Three jacks were put up, and all three seemed to have no intention of moving far afield, but merely tried to shake off their persuers by a short chucker round, and an effort to regain their cover.

H. E. Lady Willingdon, with Lady Mabelle Egerton were out, and also Mrs. W. L. Graham, Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Chrystal.

A move was made from the White House along the cart road, and before long the pack owned to a line, which they followed across the melon ground towards Sahar Hill, but turning right handed the jack made for the nullah, and passing south of the Cross Roads turned towards the railway. Another turn to get back to the spot from which he had been disturbed was his last for the pack ran into and killed him quite near to where the run was started.

Hounds were trotted over to Sahar Village, and after a short rest were taken to the far side to draw. Another jack was found in the old haunts, and he also was too bored to get going.

Starting off for the backwater, he changed his course southward, making a sweep right round the bund country, until his was pulled down when making his way across the Bomanwadi valley back to Sahar.

RACQUETS.

ANNUAL BOMBAY TOURNAMENT

OPEN SINGLES.

Two very well contested games were played yesterday, play not starting till 2-30 owing to Macbeth getting a walk-over in what was to have been the first match. With rain, it was pleasantly cool for the players, but at first it looked as though the light would not suffice. Later, however, it improved considerably and some very good racquets was seen by a fair number of onlookers.

Birch and Gull met first in the opening round of the singles, and as the former gave Sloggett a good fight for it last year the majority expected him to win.

Sending Birch down, Gull established an useful lead with a run of half a dozen, Birch served a double and Gull added a couple. Several hands only took it to 10-4, then Birch put on four and was sent down with a lucky one off the wood. A good rally disposed of Gull, and Birch with a run of five went to game-ball—12. At his next hand he ran out.

Opening the second the score rose slowly to 4-all and then 7-all. Getting the better of a very fine rally, Gull then went to game-ball, put Birch down and ran out.

Good killing shots on each side kept the score down in the next till Birch went up for all sequence of six, Gull hitting too high and the strength taking the ball out. Soon after, however, he drew level, but Birch went off again with a run of five to be unluckily stopped with a woody shot. Four visits made no alteration to the score, which then went to 13-9. Gull then drew level, and, with Birch refusing set-5, ran out.

The fourth and last saw Birch serving well and putting in a sequence of seven. At Gull's next service, however, he ran right away with twelve successive points till putting himself down by hitting the board. Birch could not retaliate at all, and Gull went to game and match, which took 38 minutes.

Mr. F. Gull beat Mr. C. V. Birch, 12—15, 15—9, 15—13, 15—7.

On his shewing in the Doubles, Sanderson was thought to have no chance with the holder, Sloggett, but for the first three games there was nothing in it. The latter, in spite of a bad cold, lasted much better and won the last decisively. His service at first was very good with a deal of cut on it, but later they went too much round. They nevertheless puzzled his opponents, as did his side wall play all through, Sanderson improved a great deal on his recent shewing, served better and hit with great force, giving Sloggett a busy time.

After Sloggett had established a lead, two splendid rallies of hard and low hitting went against him. About level half way through, Sloggett then put on runs of three and five and went out.

Another fine, long rally came early in the next, then Sanderson ran up five, leading at 6.2. He added two, then Sloggett reduced it by four, a capital shot pulling him up. Leading at 12—8, he ran out after these by Sloggett.

Again in the third Sanderson with a run of five led at 6—2, and three excellent bouts of hard driving followed. Putting on a similar run, Sloggett led at 8—7 and added three more. Very gradually the score went to game-ball—10, then with four Sanderson got to game-ball—all and set 3 was called. He only got one more, however, as Sloggett ran off the three points at his next visit.

After 3 and 2 respectively, Sloggett's serve beat Sanderson by coming right round and with nine consecutive points he led at 12-2. Sanderson made a good effort with four, but then Sloggett went out with the required three points.

Captain A. J. H. Sloggett beat Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson, 15—6, 11—15, 17—15, 15—6.

Results:—

Mr. F. Gull v. Mr. C. V. Birch won by Gull.

Mr. N. Macbeth v. Mr. J. Douglas, Macbeth W. O.

Mr. G. Anderson v. Capt. A. J. H. Sloggett, Sloggett W. O.—Sloggett.

Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson, Bye.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Messrs. Gull and Macbeth meet in the second semi-final at 1.15 to-day.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

THE MARRYATT CUP.

Quite a sensational game was seen yesterday in the first round of the Marryatt Cup between Frye and Heemskerk. On their play in the first set it looked as though the former would have a comparatively easy time of it, then a great change occurred. Heemskerk then was very steady and judged his long shots to the back lines admirably, first keeping them in. At first Frye was placing the better, but he became rather erratic in the latter part and was driven from one side of the court to the other. It was very level, but Heemskerk deserved his win and is unfortunate to have to meet England in the next round. Both gave a very fair display and it was never a good thing for either. Almost all the play was on the back lines, and towards the end Frye frequently hit too hard.

Heemskerk started by winning the first, but then Frye took the next four and after losing one took the set rather easily.

A sharp shower interrupted them as the second set was started, Heemskerk eventually winning only for Frye to take the next two. He also won a deuce game with his own serve, but then Heemskerk drew level and went ahead at 4-3. Frye drew up to 4-all, but lost the next two and the set.

In the last, Heemskerk was 40 down but went to game and with Frye rather wild took the score to 4-0. Here he lost his service to Frye but won the next. He should have been set when Frye stopped a full pitch which went out of court, but this was overlooked and the latter took the game at 2-5, Frye was similarly to blame in the next, but took the next also and had every chance at 4-5, Heemskerk, however, then took his opponent's service and the set.

Mr. L. B. Heemskerk beat Mr. G. S. Frye, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4.

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Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,,	30,00,000
Called up Capital	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progress for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ,, ...	,,	24,77,000
31st July ,, ...	,,	52,35,000
31st December ,, ...	,,	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ¼ per cent. commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

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TELEGRAMS "CHALO BOMBAY."

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

GLASFURD.—At Nowshera Jan. 29th, the wife of Major A. I. R. Glasfurd, of a son.

ANDERSON.—At Lahore, Jan. 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Anderson, a son.

DEATH.

JOHNSTONE.—At the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, Jan. 26th, William Hope Johnstone, retired District Engineer, Calcutta Corporation, aged 66.

VICEREGAL LODGE NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

Mr. Hampson, the Hon. George Bruce, and Captain Manderson dined at Viceregal Lodge last night.

After dinner their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and party attended a concert given at the Gymkhana Club.

Lady Hewitt arrived at Viceregal Lodge yesterday and Capt. Forrester to-day as guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. Captain and Mrs. York left Viceregal Lodge this morning.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1914.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ASIA MINOR.

In order to arrive at a correct appreciation of the effect and scope of the Franco-German Agreement regarding railway concessions in Asiatic Turkey, reported in Reuter's telegram yesterday, it is necessary to examine the present international situation in that country. Germany holds the trunk line running from Constantinople, via Konia and Aleppo, to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf, some 2,000 miles in length; from Aleppo she will build to Alexandretta, and the short line from Adana to Messina is hers in fact. France, where public opinion as to railway influence in Turkey was much stirred in 1903 by M. Andre Cheradame's book, "Le Question d'Orient et le Chemin de fer de Bagdad," has amply made up for past deficiencies. At present she holds two lines from Smyrna, one meeting at Karahissar, the other running direct to the Marmora at Panderma,—this to the west of the Baghdad line. To the south it may be said that the whole growing network of Syrian railways is French: Aleppo to Damascus, Damascus to Beyrout, Homs to Tripoli, Jaffa to Jerusalem. Further, an agreement made between the French Foreign Minister and Djavid Bey provides that France is to complete her network of Syrian railways, as she desires, and secure the construction of several ports, and is to obtain the concession for the Black Sea Railways,—Samsoun to Sivas, with prolongations to Kharput, and in several other directions,—in return for which a Turkish loan, as mentioned by Reuter, is to be issued early in Paris. Yesterday's telegram, therefore, may be accepted as correct in stating that the real effect of the Agreement just ratified will be to settle the whole railway map of Asia Minor, establishing Russian and French claims in the North, and French claims throughout Syria, leaving Germany free from all possible interference over the whole Bagdad Railway sphere of action including various northern branches, but precluding access to the Black Sea.

It must be admitted, unfortunately, that in all these pending negotiations, whose political significance can hardly be exaggerated, British interests have played, and continue to play, a minor part, the British Government having remained lukewarm to all attempts made by the initiative of Englishmen to establish a firm economic foothold in Turkey,—an attitude which is in strong contrast to the activity of German, Russian and French diplomacy. Yet, if there is a country, apart from our colonies and possessions, where all shades of political opinion, other than real Little Englandism, unite in advocating that Britain should secure paramount interests, that country is Turkey-in-Asia. For Turkey-in-Asia we fought the Crimean war; for Turkey-in-Asia we risked a conflagration by sending our fleet to San Stefano. Again, in view of the fact that new developments in the Persian Gulf very naturally concern India, the necessity of Great Britain having some large stake in Asiatic Turkey is more urgent than it has ever been before. With that stake she has the right to see that Turkey's destinies are disposed of in a manner that will not injure her; without that stake she must be prepared to face all possible eventualities. If the avowed desire of British foreign policy to see a strong and regenerate Turkey is sincere, how, it may be asked, can Britain help towards this consummation if British enterprise is unrepresented throughout Asiatic Turkey? It is an axiom that the most potent political factor a foreign Power can hold in a country such as Turkey is a line of railway. In a previous article a few days ago we described Germany's "paramount" interests in Asia Minor. But on what grounds are these interests recognised? Principally on her possession of the Baghdad Railway. And the result of this is that from the present time onwards no fundamental changes can take place in Asia Minor without her consent, because her stake in the country entitles her, as of right, to be considered as enjoying a privileged position, from which flow incidentally countless economic advantages. As for Great Britain, she has nothing so far, except a line of 300 miles, the Smyrna Aidin Railway! But British prospects need not be entirely hopeless; and now that the last remaining big lot of railways is being bartered away, a final opportunity is offered to British diplomacy, at least partially, to make good its past neglect; and for British statesmanship to realise the fact that, even at the risk of seeming to take part in a scramble for concessions, Great Britain must see to it that her right to claim for Turkey, has an interesting article in this is not impaired by the overwhelming preponderance of the economic foothold gained by other Powers.

Mr. H. Philips Price, who has recently been travelling through Asiatic Turkey has an interesting article in this connection in the February "Contemporary Review." Mr. Price says that, as soon as he left the zone of German influence, he at once observed a change to a more primitive state of society. He describes Germany as the great medium of Western civilisation in Asiatic Turkey. By railways and irrigation works, which her companies and banks are carrying out, in co-operation with the Turkish Government, by the construction of roads and the establishment of schools (this should be specially noted), she is introducing European methods,—and naturally her own,—into Ottoman society. Mr. Price, further, makes an examination, although somewhat cursory, of the Armenian problem in which Russia is the predominant factor. Russia's absorbing power is proverbial, being indeed, the principal feature in the history of Central Asia. The moral of all this for Britain is obvious. We have been told *ad nauseam* and especially by Liberal statesmen in England that the future of the Turkish Empire lies in Asia Minor, and Great Britain's interest in preserving for Turkey her Asiatic dominions is generally admitted. But it seems much as though all the economic and political advantages to be derived therefrom by Powers other than Turkey, were passing into hands other than those of Great Britain.

THE MEDICAL STUDENTS' STRIKE.

A contemporary pours ridicule on the strike of the Lahore medical students, who are supposed to have taken a holiday since the middle of last week, on the pretext that the students of a London hospital have been talking in unwelcome terms about the Indian medical student. The facts, however, appear to be very different from this; at any rate the grievances of the Lahore students, whether well-grounded or not, are of a fairly substantial character. Indeed, if there is any justification for their Representation to the Principal of the Medical College, a copy of which has come into our hands, they have shown great patience in tolerating their alleged iniquitous treatment so long. The strike did not take place directly on account of the defamatory statements made by the London students, but because of the culmination of a long list of long-borne grievances, in the refusal of the Principal of the College to allow the students to hold a meeting of protest, and his gratuitous endorsement of the opinions expressed by the London students. In the paragraph of the representation alluding to this, the Principal is addressed as follows:—

We might have perhaps still put up with the disadvantages from which we have been so long suffering, but the climax was reached on Wednesday last. As the proceedings of the London Hospital students were unfair and unwarranted as condemning the whole race of Indian students and as we feared that their example might be followed by other institutions, we approached you with the request to preside at a meeting we proposed to hold in order to protest against the Resolutions of the English students of the London Hospital. This, as you would see, Sir, was the best course that we could take. We were grieved to learn, however, that you refused to entertain the application and help us in the matter but added to our chagrin by endorsing the opinions of the London Hospital students and in addition insulting us by condemning our own character, making remarks about our behaviour towards the Nursing staff which we beg to say were quite unjustified.

Whatever may be the views of the Principal in regard to his students it is obvious, if the above is true, that he is hardly the right person to have charge of them. Indian medical students, as a rule, are quite nice people and rather better behaved than the average London medical student, whose reputation for decorum is not of the highest; and, if the Lahore students were as bad as the Principal is alleged to have painted them, the reflection would be as much on those in authority and responsible for the College discipline as upon the students themselves. Among the grievances alluded to in the representation it is stated that, though the students have never been lacking in respect and have always strictly obeyed the standing regulation as to saluting their Professors, they do not get in return, "with a few noble exceptions," the common courtesy of an acknowledgment. Then follows a long list of the epithets,—which we do not care to reprint,—which the students allege are habitually applied to them by some members of the College staff. These insults they say they have borne until their treatment has become intolerable. There are, however, grievances of a purely practical character. The students allege that their opportunities of doing practical work are unfairly restricted, they are not allowed sufficient use of the surgical apparatus, nor a fair opportunity of watching surgical operations. They are not allowed a proper use of the College Library; a peculiar system of taking bonds for merit scholarships, which is a hindrance to prosecuting higher studies abroad, has been instituted; exorbitant fees for certificates are charged; and the students are "always undeservedly suspected of forcing their attention upon the nurses." As a result of all this, concludes the representation, "we did not think it consistent with our sense of honour and self-respect to continue attending the College." Whatever else may be said, it cannot be stated with truth that the students have struck on "a flimsy pretext," as has been stated, and we trust that the whole of their grievances will be adequately investigated.

DAY BY DAY.

The Young Turks.

The arrest of Colonel Aziz Bey in Constantinople on suspicion of belonging to an anti-Turk political association, at the instance of the Committee of Union and Progress, has naturally created great indignation in Cairo, and time alone will show whether the Committee's action is justifiable or not. The Young Turks, of course, have often made serious mistakes, and in many quarters it is usual to hear the leaders spoken of as incapable idealists and inconsequent politicians. But, in spite of everything that can be said, or even proved, against them, it is clear that the only hope of Turkey at the present day is in the leaders of the Committee. Of course, neither they nor their country are as yet out of the wood, but when the events of recent years come to be recorded, it is certain that the general policy and work of the Young Turks will attain its justification at the bar of history.

American Cotton.

The short-time movement in the Lancashire mills, which Reuter has cabled has been adopted, directs attention to the American cotton supply which has for some time been causing anxiety. The weather, however, has been favourable for the later growths of the crop and the estimates are likely to be more satisfactory. Anyhow, the consumption will probably exceed the season's crop considerably, but the quality of this year's American cotton is still a difficulty, especially in consideration of the disputes at the mills over bad material, but it is fair to suppose that the larger the crop turns out the larger will be the supply of good cotton.

India's Bumper Crop.

Here in India we are promised a bumper crop this season. The latest estimate places the area under cotton at 23.9 million acres or three million acres ahead of last year's figures, which means an increase of 14 per cent. On the other hand, the total outturn is expected to reach 4.9 million bales of 400lb. each, against 4.3 million bales last season. The increase is one of 15 per cent. Of this outturn 1.7 million bales will come from the Native States, several of which are increasing the size of their cotton fields year by year. The latest report on the crop in the Punjab is particularly gratifying. It shows the area sown as 1,799,100 acres, being 25 per cent. more than last year. The yield is estimated at 490,061 bales of cleaned cotton, compared with 297,016 bales estimated in the corresponding forecast last year. In the Native States the area returned as under cotton is 236,800 acres, an increase of 84 per cent. The outturn is estimated at 76,185 bales, or 52 per cent. more than last year. In the Umballa division the area under cotton has increased by 61 per cent., and the estimated outturn by 97 per cent. as compared with last year. In Jullundur the area has increased by 44 per cent. and the estimated yield by 175 per cent. In Lahore the area has increased by 25 per cent. and the yield by 28 per cent. In Rawal Pindi the area has increased by only 4 per cent., but the yield is estimated to be 22 per cent. better, while in Multan, with an increased area of only 7 per cent., it is estimated that the yield will be 100 per cent. better than last year.

The Founder of the "Army and Navy".

The death was reported by Reuter a few days ago of a retired Army Officer, with more than one claim to distinction, but one in particular which should hand his name down to a grateful posterity, not only in the two Services that he primarily intended to benefit, but a wider public who have reason to bless his name. This was no less a person than the founder of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited,—Major F. B. McCrea, F.R.G.S. It is doubtful whether the gallant major himself ever dreamt in the beginning of the enormous possibilities of the scheme when he first founded the Society, but he had the satisfaction of seeing it grow to astonishing dimensions and carrying out its operations in every part of the world where there are any representatives of the Army or Navy to cater for, while the great emporium in Victoria Street, Westminster, is probably the largest "Store" in the world. Major McCrea was a Mutiny veteran and distinguished himself in the storming of Delhi and the final relief of Lucknow. He was also present at numerous other engagements, great and small, and for his services was specially thanked by three general officers. Though he never rose above the rank of major, he commanded the 2nd Battalion of the King's Regiment for nearly a year and then retired from the Army. He has died at the age of 81 years. Another claim to distinction lay in the fact that he was the first boy to enter Lancing College.

New Agent of the B. B. & C. I. R.

It is announced that Mr. R. Woolcombe is to succeed Major A. D. G. Shelley as the Agent of the B.B. and C.I. Railway on the latter's retirement in April next. Mr. Woolcombe is an old and experienced servant of the Company and for a long time has held the post of Chief Store-Keeper. He was acting as Agent for a period of about 18 months from January, 1912, when Major Shelley was on leave. An official confirmation of his appointment as Agent is excepted shortly by cablegram from the Home Board.

Bombay Brigade Manœuvres.

The manœuvres of the Bombay Brigade, which will finish the training season before the hot weather and will probably last for some weeks, are now in their preliminary stages. As far as is at present known the regiments taking part in these manœuvres are the Sherwood Foresters, the 2nd Rajputs, from the Native Lines, and the Russell's Infantry from Santa Cruz. For the past two days these troops may have been seen moving about the Fort in companies, marching easy in full marching order to the various posts throughout the Island to which they have been told off. No definite scheme as to the form which the manœuvres will take will be known until the arrival in Bombay, in about a week's time, of Gen. Sir John Nicholson, Commanding the Southern Army, who is on his way to visit Aden, but it is thought likely in military circles that they will chiefly consist of the solution of problems set for staff, by the use of small bodies of men to represent larger bodies. The Brigade is too small to allow of manœuvres on an elaborate scale.

Indo-British Institution.

We have already published a report of the annual prize distribution of this admirable institution, but it may be interesting to give some further details of the past year's progress as gleaned from the Committee's Report. A Government scholarship for three years was obtained, additional drawing certificates were gained, and for the first time, candidates were presented for the Cambridge Local examinations. The Chairman, the Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay, in the course of his address, referred to the past year as the "best on record" in the history of the Institution. The reports of the Inspector and Inspectress of European schools showed that the number on the rolls in September last was 107, of whom 101 were present on the day of inspection. Mr. Dudley, the Inspector, wrote:—

I have observed the work of this school rather closely for three years and I see no reason to retract any of the high commendation I have given it in previous annual reports. The Headmaster has succeeded in working up the school from a state of general inefficiency to a state of excellent order, discipline and organisation. He is not only himself a first-rate teacher but he succeeds in getting good and willing work from his staff. This year for the first time the school sent up pupils for the Primary and Middle School Scholarship examination and one has secured a scholarship. The lower classes were examined by Miss Corkery, and I examined the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th. The two former showed no weak points at all. . . The Ring drill of the girls was excellent, and so was the part-singing of the entire school, for which the Headmaster is responsible.

The Inspectress's report says:—

I paid a "surprise" visit to the Institution on the 15th August in company with Mr. Melville and found the classes and teachers working steadily. We were taken round the dormitories which were in excellent order, and the lessons on cleanliness and neatness which are inculcated from the earliest stage form a valuable part of the training of these children.

Lord Carmichael among the Pundits.

During the short period of his stay in Bengal, Lord Carmichael has apparently found time to master the elements of the Bengali language. We find His Excellency prefacing in Bengali his speech from the presidential chair at the Convocation of Pundits held last week at Dacca under the auspices of the Saraswat Samaj. His Excellency, addressing the Pundits in Bengali, said:—

"Ajikar adhibeshane amake Shavapatir ashon grahan korite apanara nimontran koriachen. Ei sommaner jonno baro anugrihita hoichi. Asha kari apanader ei sammilanir uddeshya shaphal hoibe. Bango bhasha akhanawo bishesbrupe ayatto korite pari nai. Sutoran anumati hoile uponadigawke matribhashay awbhan koriba."

The above rendered into English means:—

"You have invited me to preside over this day's Convocation. I am extremely thankful to you for this honour. I trust that the objects your Conference has in view will be fulfilled. I have not been able to master your language fully. Therefore, with your permission, I shall address you in my mother-tongue."

ANOTHER BLIZZARD IN STATES.

WARNING TO PEOPLE.

FIRE-BRIGADE SNOWED UP.

FRENCH LINER ASHORE.

POUNDING HEAVILY ON ROCKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

Another blizzard has swept the Eastern states interrupting the railways. The Fire Commissioner has warned the people to take extra precautions against fire as the fire-brigade is practically snowed up.

The French liner Roma which has 418 passengers on board has sent a wireless message reporting that she is ashore on No Man's Land, Massachusetts, and that she is pounding heavily on the rocks.

ROMA REFLOATED.

LODON, Feb. 17.

The French liner Roma has been refloated and is proceeding to New York.

ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT WILSON.

PRESIDENT HUERTA'S ASSURANCE FOR CESSATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16.

The American Charge d'Affairs having protested to President Huerta against the attacks on President Wilson in the press, President Huerta has promised they shall cease, assuring the Charge d'Affairs that he would no more tolerate the attacks on President Wilson than on himself.

U. S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

POSSIBLE VETO BY PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

President Wilson will veto the Immigration Bill if it is presented for signature containing the literacy test.

SWEDISH CABINET CRISIS.

MINISTRY FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 17.

Baron Hammarskjoeld has formed a ministry with himself as Minister of War.

THE FIGHTING AVIATOR.

EXPLANATIONS FROM BOTH SIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 17.

The seconds of M. Quinton (President of the Aerial League) decline to consider the idea of a duel with the aviator Vedrines, on the ground that the latter refused satisfaction to aviator Roux whom he had publicly insulted in Cairo.

Vedrines replying said that he refused to fight Roux because the latter would not cansent to the constitution of a jury of honour and that if he did not fight M. Quinton he could not be accused of a lack of courage.

A BALLOONING FEAT.

WORLD'S RECORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

An engineer, Herr Bellinger, has ballooned 1,875 miles, from Bitterfeld to the Ural mountains. This is a world's record.

THE TEST MATCH.

SOUTH AFRICA VS. ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Feb. 16.

In the Test match here South Africa completed their first innings for 170, P. Hands scoring 51. Barnes took seven wickets for 56. England replied with 163 of which Hobbs scored 64. Carter took six for 50. In their second innings South Africa have hitherto scored 32 for one wicket.

THE DEPORTEES.

ARRIVAL AT CANARY ISLES.

NOT ALLOWED TO DISEMBARK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LAS PALMAS, Feb. 17

The steamer Umgeni has arrived here to take in fresh provisions. The captain refused to allow anyone to embark or disembark. The deportees were spoken to from the launch.

At first they insisted on landing but afterwards decided to remain on board, to avoid compromising the captain and the officers, whose kindness they praised.

The spokesman of the deportees declined to make a statement before consulting the Trade Union leaders in England.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Questioned in the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna said that no steps would be taken to prevent the landing of the deportees as undesirables.

SPREAD OF THE MEAT STRIKE

CLEANSING OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The meat strike has spread to Melbourne, where the slaughtermen declare that the employers promised to relieve them of the duty of cleansing the abattoirs.

THE ARNOLD APPEAL.

PROCEEDINGS IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The appeal of Mr. Channing Arnold against his conviction for libelling a magistrate in Burma in 1912 was before the Privy Council to-day. Sir Robert Finlay, opening on behalf of Mr. Arnold, reviewed the case at length. He had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

ACCIDENT TO KING OF BELGIUM

BREAKS HIS ARM WHILE RIDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

While King Albert was riding this morning in the forest of Soignes, his horse stumbled over a stone and fell. The King's left arm was broken.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The death is announced of Sir Frank Ree.

Sir Frank Ree, whose death is announced, was the General Manager of the London and North Western Railway Company, and the North London Railway Company. He was appointed to the post in 1909, and had been in the service of the first named company since 1873.

EX-POLICE OFFICER'S CRIME.

GETS TWO YEARS FOR CHEATING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

At the High Court Sessions to-day, Mr. Justice Stephen disposed of the case in which John George William Jones, formerly an Inspector in the Calcutta Armed Police Department, was committed on charges of cheating and using as genuine a forged document.

If was alleged that the accused went to the house of a friend and during the latter's absence took his cheque book and issued forged cheques and gave them to various firms and thereby cheated them. The jury found the accused guilty and his Lordship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SARA BRIDGE.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The Governor of Bengal and party returned to Calcutta yesterday from tour.

At Sara they had an interesting experience of being the first to walk right across the Lower Ganges Bridge from shore to shore. They passed over the completed girders on one side and then by temporary staging and floating pontoons over nine gaps that still intervene between the piers until they reached the completed girders on the other bank. They were conducted over by Mr. Gales and received on one bank by Mr Rodichi and Mr. Emerson and on the other by Colonel Browne. Of the fifteen spans of which the bridge is composed six are now complete, namely, two on one side and four on the other, and it is hoped to finish the work by the rainy season after next.

BI-WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S VIEWS.

WOULD ADVANTAGE JUSTIFY THE EXPENDITURE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

A letter from the Postmaster-General was read to the Executive Council of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, which said that the Minister was considering the proposals for the conduct of the Eastern mail service after the expiry of the present contract and added that the cost of a bi-weekly service would be very large and it was questionable whether the advantage to the community would justify the additional expenditure. The Minister asked the views of the Chambers of Commerce on the matter.

THE HAJ TRAFFIC.

QUESTION OF REOPENING CALCUTTA PORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Haj question will again come up for discussion this year. There are already two resolutions in prospect for discussion in the Imperial Council and these will probably be taken up shortly. One of these is calculated to bring the whole question under the consideration of a committee and another will definitively recommend the reopening of the port of Calcutta to Haj pilgrimage.

RANGOON RIVER TRAINING WORK.

"THE LARGEST PROJECT IN THE WORLD."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 17.

His Honour Sir Harvey Adamson, this evening opened the new river training works at Seikgyia the headquarters of the works, two miles from Rangoon.

The sanctioned estimate for the work without superstructure was 150 lakhs of rupees, while the actual cost, including the superstructure, is Rs. 138 lakhs. The largest items amongst these are the cost of quarries, inclusive of hopper barges, 25¾ lakhs and 50 1/3 lakhs for stone. On an average 2,500 men were employed throughout the period of work. The work has taken four years, one year and nine months less than the estimated time.

According to Mr. G. C. Buchanan, the Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Port Commissioners, it believed that the project is of its kind the largest in the world. The funds for the work were obtained by a grant of fifty lakhs from the Government of India and a 4 per cent debenture loan raised by the Commissioners. The work is non-revenue producing, and imposes a burden of some six lakhs of rupees on the Port revenue. But almost any expenditure was justifiable, according to Mr. Buchanan, owing to the rapid growth of the Port as shown by the following figures: The value of the Port estate has incurred from 75 lakhs in 1899 to 5 1/5 crores in 1913. The Port revenues have risen from 11 lakhs to 44 lakhs and the imports and exports from 913 and 1,423 lakhs to 2,361 and 3,074 lakhs respectively.

REGIMENTAL CORNET SOLO COMPETITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 17.

Out of the half dozen competitors from military bands in Bangalore, for the silver cup offered by Mr. Matcher, late Bandmaster to the Maharajah of Travancore, for the best cornet solo. The winner, Bandsman Eskdale, of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who first tied with Sergeant Hill of 7th Hussars, won brilliantly on replaying. Eskdale, who is only 16, received an ovation on receiving the cup from Lady Daly. The Judges were Mr. Justice Wallis, Mr. A. R. Cox, Major Kirk and Mr. De Fries, Bandmaster of the Mysore Palace. The Maharajah of Mysore will probably be offering a cup and Rs. 1,000 for a band competition open to the Southern Army.

GOPALPUR KAWAKURI DACOITY CASE.

TRIAL OF ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

FARIDPUR, Feb. 17.

Twenty-four accused in the Gopalpur Kawakuri dacoity case were placed on trial to-day before Mr. Macniar, Special Magistrate. One accused named Upendra Rahoot, was granted a pardon, made an approver and examined.

Mr. Gupta in opening the case for the Crown, said that the accused were responsible for four dacoities and an attempt to commit a dacoity.

The trial is proceeding.

SENSATIONAL ARREST IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

COL. AZIZ BEY TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Colonel Aziz Ali Bey, the distinguished Egyptian Arab Officer, who revived Arab resistance in Cyrenaica after the departure of Enver Bey, has been arrested in Constantinople on arriving from Egypt.

He will be court-martialled, being suspected of belonging to an Arab political association, the object of which is to undermine the authority of the Committee of Union and Progress.

The greatest indignation prevails in Cairo where the arrest is attributed to Enver Pasha's jealousy.

ECHO OF SHEFKET PASHA'S ASSASSINATION.

INFANTRY CAPTAIN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16.

The Infantry captain, Djemal Eddin Bidjri has been sentenced to death and his property confiscated on the charge of attempted revolution and participation in the assassination of Mahmud Shefket Pasha.

THE SHATT-EL-ARAB MURDERS.

BRITISH NOTE TO THE PORTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.

The British Embassy, in a Note to the Porte, requests that instructions be given to the Vali of Basra with a view to the arrest of the murderers of Captain Butterworth and the Master of the steamer Raithwaite-Hall while navigating the Shatt-el-Arab.

AEGEAN ISLANDS' SETTLEMENT

GRAND VIZIER EXPLAINS DETAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.

The Grand Vizier, receiving the diplomatists, to-day, reaffirmed the Porte's resolve to respect the decisions of the Powers.

He believed the next step would be the retrocession of the islands occupied by Italy.

This would be effected as soon as Italy obtained the railway concessions in Asia Minor, for which negotiations were proceeding between Italy and the Smyrna-Aidin Railway direct.

Turco-Greek negotiations would then follow with a view to exchanging them for Chios and Mitylene.

ALBANIA'S NEW RULER.

TO PAY RESPECTS TO KING GEORGE AND CONFER WITH SIR E. GREY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Prince of Wied will visit London to pay his respects to the King and to confer with Sir Edward Grey, prior to leavnig for Albania.

FRANCE AND THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

DISSATISFACTION WITH FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 17.

The "Temps" is greatly dissatisfied with the Franco-German agreement regarding the railways in Asia Minor, in which it perceives the eviction of France from the Bagdad Railway.

The paper describes the agreement as a bad liquidation of a badly conducted affair, and hopes that the nation will take the lesson to heart for the future.

DISARMAMENT OF JUBALAND SOMALIS.

REINFORCEMENTS DESPATCHED TO SERENLI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NAIROBI, Feb. 17.

Government is disarming the Marchan section of the Jubaland Somalis. Four companies of the King's African Rifles have been despatched to Yonte. They will proceed from there to Serenli, reinforcing 500 already there.

SALARY OF OTTOMAN OFFICIALS.

ADVANCE TO PORTE FOR CLEARING ARREARS.

A MONTH'S SALARY FOR NAVAL INCREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Ottoman Bank, Public Debt and Tobacco Regie have advanced the Porte four hundred thousand pounds to pay one month's salary to the officials in Constantinople which are three months in arrears, excluding the salary for December which has been abandoned to help the increase in the Navy.

ALL INDIA AMBULANCE COMPETITION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

The All-India Ambulance competitions commenced this morning at 9-30 a. m. No less than thirty-three teams competed today, ten for the Gwalior Shields for regular troops, and twenty-three for the Imperial Service troops shield presented by His Highness the Raja of Dewas (Junior Branch).

The arrangements to secure fairness and complete made by the secretary througout the competition were most elaborate.

Each team was allotted a letter and each individual competitor a number. The identity of competitors and teams was known only to the captains of teams and the moderator or referee, Lieut. Col. Sir James Roberts, C. I. E., surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

The tests were divided into three sections, (A), stretcher drill and the treatment and carriage of the wounded, (B), "Viva voce" examination in first aid and, (C), a practical test in first aid.

The judges in section (A) were Captain Mcgregor from Agra, and Lieut. Bisset, R. A. M. C. of Deini, the judges in section (B), were Captains Dickson and Doyle I. M. S. and Dr. Nunan from Bombay, and the judges in section (C) were Major Davis from Meerut, Captain Tomlinson from Roorke and Lieut. Stewart of Delhi.

Major Blackham, C. I. E., the General Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association in India made all the arrangements for the competition.

The competitions started at 9-30 a. m., and were not completed until 7 p. m., so that Sir James Roberts and Major Blackham and their assistants had a most strenuous day. The competition for the trophies was extremely keen and the standard of training attained by all the competitors a very high one.

The Gwalior Ambulance Challenge Shield for regular troops presented by His Highness the Maharajah Scindia was won by the 5th Light Infantry from Nowgong with a total score of 854 out of a thousand.

The second team in this competition was the 9th Bhopal Infantry with a score of 767.

The second Gwalior Challenge Shield to be held alternately by British and Indian troops was won by the 14th King's Hussars, the present holders of the Gwalior Ambulance Shield with a score of 924, out of a possible of 1,000. The runners-up were the Rifle Brigade, who scored 852. In both these competitions the winners receive Rs. 100 and silver medals and the runners-up fifty rupees and bronze medals.

His Highness, the Maharajah Scindia had again presented the money prizes to the winners of his shield this year.

The Imperial Service Troops Challenge Shield was won by the 1st Patiala Infantry with a score of 866 out of 1,000. The Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry made a good second with a score of 851.

The best individual competitor amongst the British troops was Lance-Corporal Cheeseman of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, who obtained full marks and the second best was Private Royle of the 1st Manchester Regiment.

The best individual competitor amongst the Imperial Service Troops was Abdul Hamed Khan of the Jaipur Ambulance Corps who obtained full marks and the second best man was Captain Ahmed Khan of 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, who only lost one mark out of the total of 150.

Of the competitors in the Indian Troops' Competition Naik Suleman Khan, obtained 140, whilst the second best was Naik Kareemout Khan, who obtained 132, both of the above belonging to the 5th Light Infantry.

The camp was inspected to-day by Surgeon General Sir Arther Sloggett, Kt. C. B., who visited the drill areas and parts of the camp area and congratulated Major Blackham and the Camp Commandant on the excellent arrangements which had been made for the various tests and for the comfort of the competitors.

It is interesting to note that the competition now being held are the largest ever held in any part of the world including the United Kingdom and the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance is to be congratulated on the immense extension of its work of recent years. Thanks partly to the great interest of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, but also in no small measure to the untiring energy of the Executive Committee and their officers.

RAIN IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 17.

Nearly a quarter inch of rain has fallen here during the last few days, after months of continuous drought. There was drizzling of rain to-day and the weather continues unsettled.

A violent thunderstorm followed by a deluge of rain occurred yesterday at Shahjanpur where Sir James Meston is on a visit.

COMMONS' DEBATE.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT AND TARIFF REFORM.

REDUCED GOVERNMENT MAJORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The Government's majority fell to 62 in the House of Commons on the rejecting of the amendment to the Address on the question of Welsh disestablishment. The amendment was rejected by 279 to 217.

The tariff reform amendment urging Imperial preference without the taxation of foodstuffs and imposing a tax not exceeding 10 per cent. on foreign manufactuers, was rejected by 233 to 209.

"AN ANAEMIC PRPOSAL."

LONDON, Feb. 17.

In the debate on the tariff amendment to the Address, Sir Stanley Buckmaster, on behalf of Government, ridiculed what he described as the anæmic proposal of amendment.

Mr. Bonar Law, who supported the amendment, said the Belgian system was approximately that which the Opposition would carry out on their return to power. They would give colonial farmers everything they asked.

HOME RULE FOR WALES.

AMENDMENT TO BE MOVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Sir Alfred Mond will move an amendment to the address in favour of Home Rule for Wales.

EXCLUSION OF ULSTER.

MR. ASQUITH DECLINES TO BE DRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

In the House of Commons to-day, Lord Robert Cecil asked if the Government intended to propose the exclusion of Ulster from Home Rule. Mr. Asquith said he could not anticipate his promised statement.

MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

MR ASQUITH ON ADEQUACY OF DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that so far as the existing conditions were concerned the present garrison and armament at Malta and Gibraltar were adequate. The adequacy of the defence of all defended ports abroad, said Mr. Asquith, is constantly watched by the Committee of Imperial Defence and garrison and armament are readjusted when it is necessary to meet the changes in situation.

LACK OF YOUNG MEN IN RAILWAYS.

VIGOROUS PROTESTS IN LONDON PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Lord Claud Hamilton's reference to the lack of young men in the railway world, competent to be general mangers as the result of which the Great Eastern Railway Company had been compelled to engage an American, has excited numerous protests in the papers

Sir Sam Fay, General Manager of Great Central Railway, in a letter vigorously replies to Lord Claud Hamilton, saying that the slur which has been cast on British railwaymen is as uncalled-for as it is unfair.

LORD PENTLAND ON TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

His Excellency Lord Pentland has left Madras on a lengthy tour in the southern districts of the Presidency. His first stop was at Madura where he received a public reception and was presented with an address by the Municipality. His Excellency made a short reply in the course of which he dealt chiefly with the railway problem.

LATER.

His Excellency the Governor, Lord Pentland, arrived here last evening and received an address to which he suitably replied He opened the water-works by turning on a fountain in the lake. He then proceeded by motor to the Club Chambers preparatory to a reception to be held at the Club.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

MEDICAL AID TO INDIAN WOMEN.

PLEA FOR STATE WOMEN'S SERVICE.

DR. MISS BENSON'S EVIDENCE.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sitting yesterday when the enquiry into the conditions of the Medical Service was continued.

Dr. (Miss) Benson, of the Cama Hospital, was the first witness. She advocated the formation of a service to meet the needs of women who would not willingly go to hospitals in charge of men. She was certain that quite a number of efficient women could be had in this country for medical work if the conditions were improved.

The three other witnesses examined about the Medical Service were from the Central Provinces.

Miss Corkery, of the Provincial Educational Service, provided the concluding evidence for the day.

The Commission meets again to-morrow when the enquiry into the Educational Service will be resumed.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sittings yesterday at 10-30 a.m. at the Bombay Secretariat. The following Commissioners were present:—Lord Islington, President, the Earl of Ronaldshay, Sir Theodore Morrison, Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. W. Madge, Mr. Abdul Rahim, Mr. Sly, Mr. Fischer, and Mr. M. B. Chaubal.

The following were the co-opted members: Major W. H. Henrick, I.M.S., for the Central Provinces Medical Service witnesses, and Mr. F. B. P. Lay, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, Mr. S. R. Bhandarkar, Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, Bombay and Mr. V. B. Joshi, Principal, Training College, Dharwar, for the educational evidence.

The first witness examined was Miss Annette Benson, of the Cama Hospital. In reply to the chairman she said that her hospital was the only hospital for women in Bombay. The other civil hospitals had wards for women and children, but her hospital was exclusively for that class, and was in charge of lady doctors. The Cama Hospital was under the control of Government. The women of India had a claim on the Government for medical aid. The Government provided great facilities for men receiving medical treatment, but not for women. The Dufferin Fund movement had done, brought into prominence the appalling infant mortality. The small service of 25 workers provided by the Dufferin Fund was not at all on a par with the Government services. She wished to see new conditions organised, which would take up women's work seriously. She would like to see it a part of the official routine and not a side issue. All hospitals had wards for women but they were under men physicians and surgeons, and a vast number of women in the country would not take advantage of them. Her logical objective in suggesting a women's service was that to meet the needs of women who would not take advantage of the men's aid provided. The Service would have at first, for a limited period, to secure officers from England, who would develop the efficiency of the work. The women in India would then get the training they need and then be able to fill the highest posts. There were no hospitals in India as far as she knew, where women could get the highest training. The importation of European women would be a temporary thing. If they could find Indian women, she would advocate their appointment, and even now she would make appointments on merit. At present there was no definite organisation for the management of women's work, it did not touch the administration of the work, except the rules concerning pay and leave. The workers were nominated by the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund, and put under a provincial committee of that fund. There was no administration compatible with the Indian Medical Service. The members of these provincial committees were members of the local Government and philanthropic people. It was an efficient body for superior control, but each woman should have a professional superior, between her and these committees.

The chairman remarked that this was an administrative question of the Dufferin Fund, and did not come under the reference of the Commission.

WANTED A SERVICE.

Miss Benson remarked that she was not criticising, but it was not a Service, and what they wanted was a Service.

Continuing, witness said that there were very inadequate training facilities. The college at Delhi could provide instruction, but she had the privilege of attending men's colleges, which was an excellent thing. What she would like was to see the control of such students by a woman tutor, as in the Colleges in England. They felt it was a very great mistake that the women in those colleges, should be without any such supervision.

As an alternative to her suggestion for a State Women's Service, she would suggest the control of the Dufferin Fund by Government, or the admitting of women to a branch of the Indian Medical Service, or something similar.

The chairman explained that it was very difficult for a Royal Commission such as the one sitting to suggest the formation of a women's medical service without securing much more evidence than they had done, and asked witness if she did not think they should be very slow in their changes, and whether she had no alternative to a Service to suggest.

Miss Benson said that if a Service was not acceptable to Government, there should be a woman at the head of the women's work, and a board in each province to help in the organisation of the work. If the present service was taken as a nucleus, in order to extend the work there should be something like the Inspector-General of the I. M. S., who would see to the administration and the development of the service and hospitals.

In reply to Sir Murray Hammick she assented that the Dufferin Fund had largely confined its activity to scholarships in South India. There was no connected effort towards bringing the different agencies for providing women's medical aid.

Would you be satisfied with a medical officer at the head of each province?—If we could get no better than that.

To Sir Valentine Chirol she said that she did not advocate the separation of men and women students, as it would be as foolish for women to have separate institutions as it would be for men. For the main women must be trained among men, but there was scope for a purely women's college in India, but she would not remove the girls at present receiving their instruction in mixed colleges to the College at Delhi.

EFFICIENT WOMEN AVAILABLE IN INDIA.

To Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim she said that there were about thirty lady students in Bombay. By post-graduate work she meant subordinate posts where actual training in responsibility would be received. She favoured recruitment being made from these ranks. Sixty-seven qualified medical lady students had passed in Bombay during the last 20 years, but the growth had been large in recent years.

To Mr. Madge she said that she was certain that quite a number of efficient women could be had in this country for medical work if the conditions were improved. There was nothing in the missionary organisation to supply what they wanted.

To Mr. Fisher, Miss Benson said that there was no career for trained efficient women in this country to benefit the poorer classes. The college course provided in the country was very good, but post-graduate training could not be had unless efficient hospitals were provided.

To Mr. Chaubal the witness said that there were a good many lady practitioners in Bombay. Her scheme would have the effect of increasing this class. As for reaching the mofussil she thought women did not have sufficient post-graduate training now to have independent charge, but she hoped her suggestion would have that effect.

To Sir Theodore Morrison she said that it was certainly an exception and not the rule, apart from Christians, to get women to earn their living, but the exceptions were sufficient for a beginning.

Dr. W. R. Bhat, a private practitioner in Amroati, Behar, representing six qualified medical practitioners, said to the chairman that he had been for twelve years a practitioner in Berar. He thought the professorial staff in colleges was inefficient. He would like to see young practitioners appointed to honorary post at hospitals. There might be some friction, in the beginning but it would in time work better for all. He thought the honorary workers would subject themselves to the necessary discipline. He thought professorial appointments should be made from the ranks of private practitioners as well as service men.

To Mr. Chaubal he said that he would not object to Government aiding private institutions and helping to do larger work.

To Sir Valentine Chirol witness said if a women's medical service were organised, he favoured the recruitment in India, but he did not think there were sufficient women to man such a service.

ENGLISH TRAINING ESSENTIAL.

Rai Bahadur S. N. Barat, representing Civil Assistant Surgeons, Central Provinces was the next witness examined. To the chairman he said that he was the only Indian Civil Assistant Surgeon who held a Civil Surgeoncy in the Central Provinces. Indian Civil Surgeons, he suggested, should have a training in England, while European I.M.S. officers should join an Indian Medical College. He suggested that in order that they might became familiar with diseases peculiar to India, and also learn the manners, customs and language of the country. The pay of Assistant Civil Surgeons should be raised, as they could not live on their present salary and the private practice was falling. He did not like it; it forced the unwilling worker to stay. He did not mind Military Civil Surgeons being appointed to Civil Surgeoncies as long as they had the same qualifications.

To Sir Murray Hammick witness said that the decrease of practice was due to the increased number of private practitioners. He himself saw no objection to the examinations for Assistant Civil Surgeons, but he would like to see the first examination held after five years. His colleagues were, however, not in favour of it. He suggested that Assistant Civil Surgeons who aspired to Civil Surgeoncies, should sit for a competitive examination for all India and the successful candidate should be promoted to the higher service.

To Mr. Abdul Rahim he said that he would not exclude Indians from competing for the I.M.S. in England.

To Mr. Madge he said English training was essential for certain diseases.

To Mr. Chaubal he said that he wanted eight Civil Surgeoncies opened to Assistant Civil Surgeons. There were four private practitioners in his town, which was a small one, of about 12,000.

To Sir Theodore Morrison he said that the examination would be an incentive for a man to keep up his reading. He would say that the examination was a fair test, and he would have it of a practical character.

To the Earl of Ronaldshay he said that twenty years ago in Jubbulpore he had an income from private practice of about Rs. 800, but his successor did not get a hundred. In Nagpur it was one-fourth of the practice he had.

The Chairman: Who do you think is better off, the Civil Assistant Surgeon or the private practitioner?—That depends largely on the Civil Assistant Surgeon and the practitioner.

AN EXCEPTIONAL INSTANCE.

Military Assistant Surgeon R. I. Rodgers, representing the I. S. M. D., Central Provinces, was then examined by the Chairman. He said that there were fourteen military assistant surgeons and six civil surgeoncies were open to them. He was Superintendent of a Central Jail. He thought the District Jails provided a good field for military assistant surgeons and that they were open to the service. His was an exceptional instance, as nearly all the Central Jails had I.M.S. officers.

To the Earl of Ronaldshay he said that what they wanted was instead of being examined by their officers, they should be examined by the University at the end of their course.

To Mr. Sly witness said that if they were regarded as a subordinate branch of the I.M.S. it would satisfy them.

To Mr. Madge he said that he had no doubt that better men could be drawn to their ranks if the prospects were improved.

To Mr. Abdul Rahim he said that he did not consider it a grievance that men from their service were not appointed to professional chairs, although he would like to see it. The headmasters of ten colleges were sanguine that a better educated class of boys would enter the service if the pay and prospects were improved. At present the better educated boys went into other departments, and attracting a better class would not mean that the other departments would lose them. He thought Civil Assistant Surgeons should be paid more, and did not know why Military Assistant Surgeons were paid more than Civil Assistant Surgeons. There were sixteen men in his service, who had secured British qualifications despite the obstacles. Civil Assistant Surgeons received better starting salaries, and secured Civil Surgeoncies with better practices. There were 400 military assistants who had over twelve years service, who had no practise at all, owing to their military duties.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDITIONS OF WOMEN'S SERVICE.

Miss Corkery, representing the Provincial Educational Service said, in reply to the Chairman that there were four Inspectresses and four Lady Superintendents. There were three assistant lady superintendents. The education of girls, she thought, had progressed during recent years. The *cadre* was not sufficient, and the work of the Lady Superintendent was too much. European schools were visited by Inspectors, but the primary schools were not visited by them. There were no particular rules for recruitment. She came to the service through the training college. Lady Superintendents were appointed from the ranks of their assistants. Only one of them had been brought from Europe. There were about 20 or 30 Indian assistants in the department, but she did not think they were qualified to occupy any responsible positions. If they went to England they would be qualified. There was one instance of an Indian Christian, trained in England, who occupied a Lady Superintendentship satisfactorily. The recruits from England did not acquire a sufficient knowedge of the vernaculars, and they would improve by service as resident assistants in hostels for some time. She would like to see starting salaries of Lady Superintendents increased from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 and of inspectresses from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700. She favoured retirement at an earlier age. She had put in 29 years service. She considered that too long and would favour retirement after 25 years. She thought a Provident Fund would be much more popular than a pension.

To Sir Murray Hammick she said that they did not find any trouble in travelling about.

To Sir Valentine Chirol witness said that it was necessary for her to have 31 years' service before she could draw her full pension of Rs. 250.

To Mr. Abdul Rahim she said that there were schools for Mahomedan girls in different parts of the city. She thought it would be very difficult to get Mahomedan ladies to be trained as teachers.

In reply to Mr. Sly witness said that she would place Lady Superintendents over inspectresses. The Mahomedan lady Inspectress was a *purda* lady. There was one Indian Christian acting Lady Superintendent, and many in other posts.

In reply to Sir Theodore Morrison witness said that there was no difference between the salary paid to the Provincial Service and the Indian Educational Service.

Replying to Mr. Lory she said that she was not in favour of the posts of Lady Superintendents and Inspectresses being made interchangeable.

The Commission then adjourned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 17.

The 127th Baluchis leave here for Bombay *en route* to Karachi, by two special troop trains at midnight to-day, proceeding directs to the Sassoon Dock to-morrow morning. The regiment will be relieved by the 20th Rajputs, an advance party of which have already arrived. No. 19, Company 3rd Sappers and Miners, proceeded by special train from Kirkee two hours earlier and will arrive in Bombay *en route* to Quetta at 7 a.m.

Captain A. T. Frost, R.A.M.C., has been appointed a specialist in Dermatology in 8th (Lucknow) Division, with effect from 12th January, 1914.

Col. W. W. Pike, D. S. O., British Service, has been appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services, Abbottabad and Sialkot Brigades, with effect from 7th February, 1914.

Major B. Skinner, R.A.M.C., has been appointed specialist in midwifery and diseases of women and children in the Lahore Divison.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIO SHIP.

ENTRIES IN SINGLES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The following have entered for the Singles in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship here:—A. R. Kingscots, Captain G. L. Whatford, A. D. Cox, G. M. Gregory, A. W. Shallow, S. Azhar Yusoof, A. S. Gupta, Z. Shimidzu, A. C. Mathews, C. A. Carr, D. S. Shallow, E. D. Knowles, A. L. Hosie, C. Cawey Morgan, P. Myles Reese, W. Dyer, E. E. Grimswade, S. Anwar Yusoof.

THE BOMB LETTERS

ARRESTED SUSPECTS IN CALCUTTA.

POLICE RAIDS AND THEIR ANTECEDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

Hari Charan Mandal, the youth arrested on Sunday night in the house where the bomb letters, one addressed to the "Empire," were found is eighteen years of age and a student in the Government Art School. He lived with his elder brother, a clerk in the office of the Imperial Tobacco Company. Interviewed by a representative of the "Bengalee" the clerk said, his brother was sleeping when about four in the morning the police turned up and searched his room. He had many times warned his brother not to mix with suspected persons. The bomb letter which afterwards exploded in the police station was found on the shelf amongst some books. The other bomb letter was found along with two phials under the bed.

Radha Bandhu who is said to have been arrested on a statement made by Hari Charan, lived with his father, a medical practitioner, in Upper Circular Road. He was yesterday afternoon released on bail after making a statement to the police.

The police inspector whose hand was injured by the explosion, of a letter packet yesterday was able to return to duty after having the wound dressed in the hospital.

CALCUTTA EXPLOSIVE LETTERS.

"NOT OF A VERY FORMIDABLE NATURE."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

Later information shows that the explosive letters which have been discovered during the past few days were none of them of a very formidable nature and were not all of the same pattern.

The one which exploded in the Cossipore Post-Office, was a roll about one inch in diameter made of a pamphlet in Bengali. Owing to the explosion the precise composition of the explosive has not yet been ascertained. All that remained inside was the charred tissue paper and sooty deposit. The whole was enclosed in an envelope made from part of the title page of the "Hitabadi," the title itself being used as the address. This packet exploded with a loudish report.

The packet which went off in the Lal Bazar Thana, was also in the form of a tube of paper about twenty sheets having been used in its formation. It contained a small glass phial such as is sold in the bazars for holding scent, held in position by strips of paper pasted across the tube. The glass phial had in it a few drops of sulphuric acid and was coated on the outside with a white pasty substance. It caused flame but no detonation and the Inspector who held it at the time was only slightly burnt.

The street where the explosive letters have now been found was that in which a head-constable of the Criminal Investigation Department was shot dead three years ago by unknown anarchists.

POLICE HOUSE SEARCH AT DELHI.

FIRE ON THE BELA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

A variety of rumours were rife in Delhi yesterday and this morning, with reference to searches conducted by the local police in the houses of certain inhabitants of Delhi.

Exact details of the facts upon which these rumours were founded have not transpired, but the "Morning Post" has authority for stating, that acting on information received, several house searches were actually carried out.

Stories, that it was expected or suspected that bombs or other infernal machines were to be found, may be discredited, no information is available as to what, if any, documents may have been seized in the course of the searches.

There have been several sporadic cases of small-pox in the Durbar area and elsewhere, and several fatal cases have been reported.

The figures for the week ending the 14th instant show the average death-rate is astonishingly low, as there are 52 deaths against 181 births. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 3.

Between seven and eight o'clock on Monday evening a fire broke out on the Bela between Alipur and Delhi and raged fiercely for several hours. The flames could easily be distinguished from the roofs of bungalows in the civil lines and large numbers of people walked or cycled in the direction. The motor fire engine was on the spot and did excellent work.

ACCUSED IN KARACHI CASE DISCHARGED.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Feb. 17.

The arguments of counsel in the case against Mr. Lokumal Tusidas, late manager of the Karachi branch of the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., and three Karachi pleaders, who were charged with manipulating the accounts of the bank after it had closed its doors, were concluded yesterday in the Court of Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Deputy Collector, and first class magistrate, who discharged all the accused.

DISTURBED WEATHER CONDITIONS AT SIMLA.

FIVE INCHES OF SNOW.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 17.

Simla had another fall of snow last night and it is lying about five inches deep all over the station. The weather continues to be disturbed.

KARACHI WEST WHARFAGE SCHEME.

A REMARKABLE INDICTMENT.

PORT TRUST'S ALLEGED COLOSSAL BLUNDER

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Feb. 17.

A correspondent declares in a local paper that the west wharfage scheme is all wrong, that the Karachi Port Trust, are making a big mistake in adopting the "toothcomb" system of berths instead of building a long line of wharves on the west side, as on the east side.

That the proposed new toothcomb berths will unduly narrow and cramp the harbour and deprive ships of room to move freely.

That the whole conformation and character of the harbour will be permanently spoiled.

That the only excuse for doing such a thing would be a shortage of space for a straight ilne of wharves, an exouse which does not exist in Karachi harbour.

That nobody ever builds "toothcomb" berths for preference, but only from necessity, so that the Port Trustees, are wantonly throwing away the splendid natural advantages of existing conditions, decreasing instead of increasing the potential water space, converting a spacious harbour into a narrow canal and restricting future development by artificial stranglation.

In brief, instead of making the most of the harbour, they are proposing to make the least of it, and to execute this colossal blunder in permanence so that it must bind posterity also.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

COMMITTEE FOR ENSUING YEAR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The following have been elected to the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. R. G. Monteath of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company; Vice-President Mr. J. H. Stewart, of Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie and Company; Mr. H. Harris of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Mr. G. E. Mr. G. C. Godfrey, of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; Mr. M. J. Calvocoressi of Messrs. Ralli Brothers; Mr. C. Radcliffe of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company; Mr. W. Crump, of Messrs Graham and Company; Girard of Messrs. Bird and Company; Mr. F. R. B. Charles of Messrs. Geo Henderson and Company.

DINNER TO THE TURKISH DELEGATES.

On the invitation of Mr. Hakim Sirajuddin Ahmed a large and representative gathering of Mahomedans assembled at Husein Baug at a dinner party held in honour of Dr. Adnan Bey and Mr. Kamal Bey, the delegates of the Turkish Red Crescent Society, who have come to India to thank the Indian Mahomedans for sending the Indian Medical Mission to Constantinople during the last Balkan War and for rendering other substantial support for the of the wounded soldiers of the Ottoman Army. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla presided and gave a cordial welcome to the Delegates who had come to India at much personal inconvenience and trouble. He further said that the intercourse of Turkish Mahomedans with Indian Mahomedans was a good augury for the mutual benefit and progress of Mahomedans of both countries and such an intercourse should be fostered.

Mr. Sirajjudin, Ahmed, Manager of the first Indian Medical Mission to Turkey, briefly stated the object of the visit of the guests to India and described the kind treatment received by him and his colleagues of the Mission at the hands of Dr. Adnan Bey and Mr. Kamal Bey.

Mr. Kamal Bey in a brief speech in Turkish thanked the Moslems of India for the brotherly sympathy shown by them towards the Turkish nation in their troubles The health of the guests was proposed by Mr. Kaderbhai in French while the health of the Indian Moslems was proposed by Mr. Kamal Bey. The dinner was largely attended.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to the article under the heading "The Turkish Delegates" in your issue of the 16th instant, which is supposed to be a translation of Dr. Adnan's speech. who spoke in French. I am obliged to contradict it emphatically, as I was present at the meeting, that it is not a translation of the speech but quite a different thing. Dr. Adnan simply thanked the Mussulmans of Bombay and all India for their help to the Ottoman Red Crescent Society during the Balkan War.

Yours faithfully,

H. BASRI,

Ag. Vice-Consul for Turkey.

Bombay, 17th February.

[The translation of the speech in question was supplied to us by the Secretary of the Anjuman-Zia-ul Islam.—Editor, "B. C."]

A telegram to the "Bengalee" from Lahore states that the declaration of the new press of the "Zamindar" has been accepted and the first issue will appear on Thursday next.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

NEED FOR EXTENSION OF ORGANISATION.

DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITY LIFE.

APPEAL FOR MORE FUNDS

His Excellency Lord Willingdon yesterday presided over the annual Convocation of the Bombay University for the first time.

Mr. Justice Heaton, the Vice-Chancellor, in his address dwelt on the advancement of the university and the growth of its influence. He said that if the university had to hold a position at all worthy of Western India, it must be a corporate entity with an active life and vigorous influence of its own, an influence comparable in its effect with that of the great European Universities.

Replying to the critics of the work of the University in the past Mr. Justice Heaton said that remembering the narrow limits within which the Universities had had to work, he felt that they could look on their achievements with more of hope than of misgiving. Until 1904 its activities were restricted by law and since then until very recently they had been limited by want of funds.

The Vice-Chancellor then spoke in detail about the improvements made possible by the annual grant made by the Government, and said that in the cause of developing university life and activity they had been fortunate enough to secure the services of Sir Alfred Hopkinson who had knowledge of the change from a federal or diffused to a highly concentrated form of university.

They must spend far more than the Government would be able to allot to them and the Vice-Chancellor hoped that the development of the University, to which they must look in the future for a stimulus to learning and intellectual advancement, might well forcibly appeal to individual generosity.

His Excellency in dissolving the Convocation, said that with more experience of their educational and university life, he hoped to deliver an address next year.

The annual Convocation of the Bombay University was held yesterday evening, His Excellency the Chancellor presiding. There was a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen present. A procession of the fellows and other officers of the University was formed in the University library whence they proceeded headed by the Assistant-Registrar Mr. Pandit, at 5-45 p.m., to the Convocation Hall, in the following order:—

Fellows; Members of the Executive Council; Members of the Legislative Council; Board of Accounts; Registrar; Syndics; Deans; Director of Public Instruction, the Vice-Chancellor and the Chancellor.

When the procession reached the step of the dais, it halted and formed a double line, each pair of fellows separating to the right and left, through which His Excellency the Chancellor advanced to his seat and was saluted by the fellows as he passed. After saluting the Chancellor, the deans and syndics took the places provided on the right and left in front of the Chancellor's seat. Thereupon the fellows took their seats to the right and left behind the deans and syndics and in front of the Chancellor's seat.

The Chancellor, vice-Chancellor and Fellows having taken their seats, the graduates in the various faculties were admitted to their degrees and the Registrar Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur declared those degrees conferred.

His Excellency the Chancellor then presented the medals to the successful candidates and among them was Miss Violet Machado of the Grant Medical College, who won the Queen-Empress silver medal, the scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883, the Lady Reay silver medal and Bai Hirabai Pestanji Hormusji Cama gold medal.

THE SYNDICATE'S REPORT.

Khan Bahadur F. M. Dastur then read the syndicate's Report of the work of the University for the past year. The Report after mentioning the principal results of the University examinations, the awards of University scholarships, prizes and medals, and the important academical events of the past year.

The Senate is already aware of the further non-recurring grant of two lakhs of rupees made by the Government of India to the University in June 1913. This liberal addition to first grant of three lakhs of rupees mentioned in last year's report will supply the much-needed aid in carrying out the alternations in and additions to the University buildings to which the attention of the Senate was called therein. The memorandum prepared by Sir Alfred Hopkinson on the building requirements of the University, a copy of which has been supplied to every member of the Senate, will prove a valuable guide when the question of these changes and extensions comes up for final consideration.

The grant of Rs. 45,000 which the Government of India have undertaken to make every year to the University will be applied to the furtherance of post-graduate studies, to the promotion and encouragement of research, and to the maintenance and enlargement of the University Library, on the lines which have already gained the approval of the Senate, with such modifications as experience and progress of time may suggest.

The Senate will be pleased to know that

(Continued on page 9).

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(*Continued from page 8*).

on a representation being made by the Syndicate the Government of India have made permanent the grant of Rs. 10,000 a year which they have made to the University from year to year for some time past for the purposes of improving the administration, periodically inspecting the colleges, etc.

The Syndicate have applied to the Government of India for a further non-recurring grant to enable the University to alter and extend its buildings, and for a substantial increase of the annual recurring grant to enable them to pay those whom it engages for post-graduate teaching more adequately than has been possible with the funds which the University at present commands.

When the Senate decided last year to engage for a period of six months the services of a distinguished educationist in England to act as expert adviser to the University in all important matters of organisation, administration and education, the Syndicate appointed a Committee, consisting of Lord Sydenham, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. F. G. Selby, and the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, to select the best available person for the office. The choice of the Committee happily fell on Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Kt., K.C., M.A., B.C.L., LL.D., formerly Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester. It was accepted by the Senate with cordiality.

The scheme prepared by the Syndicate for the utilisation of the non-recurring grant of Rs. 45,000 for the purpose of founding a system of post-graduate teaching was approved by the Senate. The Syndicate are at present engaged in selecting, from a number of applicants, suitable persons to deliver during the next monsoon term lectures on some of the course prescribed for the M.A. examination.

As a first step towards the reorganisation of the University library, the Syndicate recommended to the Senate the deputation to Europe and America of a well qualified graduate of the University to learn the science and art of library administration. On the Senate accepting the recommendation, from among a number of applicants the Syndicate selected Mr. Y. N. Kuntay, B.A., (Bombay and Cantab). He is at present studying in the London School of Economics and the reports received from responsible authorities in regard to his progress are highly satisfactory.

The Senate was consulted by the Government of Bombay as to whether the University was prepared to established a branch of Oriental studies with corresponding degrees, if arrangements were made for the teaching of this branch of knowledge on the lines indicated in the Government letter. The Senate resolved to inform Government that "while the University is not prepared to recognise students under training as Pandits or Moulvis on traditional lines, it is prepared, if arrangements are made for the teaching of Sanskrit on the lines indicated in the Government letter, to institute a branch of Oriental studies with suitable degrees, the entrance qualification for students taking up that branch being the completion of the first year course in arts as in the case of students taking up the study of medicine, engineering, agriculture or commerce."

The Government of Bombay having invited the views of the Syndicate as to a scheme contemplated by the Government of India for the establishment of a school of research in Indian economics and sociology as a branch of the College of Commerce, the Syndicate, after consulting the Faculty of Arts, decided to inform Government that the University was about to provide a professor of economics and a library and other facilities for research work in, and extended study of, economics, and to enquire of Government whether they were willing to combine their scheme with that of the University, so that the school so formed might be under the control and management of the University.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

The Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton then delivered the following address:—Mr. Chancellor, Members of the Senate, Graduates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The matter on which I propose to address you this afternoon is one which must be uppermost in the minds of all who have the welfare of this University at heart. I mean the advancement of the University; the growth of its influence. Education is one of the most controversial of subjects; next to religion and politics perhaps the most controversial of all. The reason it may be is that education is inextricably connected with religion and politics. This afternoon, however, I propose to be as little controversial as possible, or rather to express some of those things only, which, in principle, I believe, the great majority of you hold to be true.

First of all there is this—if ever our University is to hold a position at all worthy of Western India, at all suitable to the position Bombay holds amongst the cities of the world, it must be something far different from what it now is. It must be a corporate entity with an active life and a vigorous influence of its own, an influence comparable in its effect with that of the great European Universities. This I take to be so truly a matter beyond question or dispute that it is needless to say anything in its proof. What we are concerned with is how this result is to be brought about. One other thing appears to me also beyond question: in seeking to achieve the result we desire, we must build on existing foundations, for they are neither too weak nor too narrow for the purpose. Our University has lived now for 57 years. It came into existence substantially as a body to conduct examinations and to confer degrees and the position which it first occupied has only recently begun to be extended. By the law of 1904, the possible activities of a University were enlarged so as to include all that tends to the promotion of study and research. The foundation on which we have to build, however, is that which was laid down 57 years ago. We have an organisation which has efficiently conducted the business of the University such as it is. It may be that the scope of this business is far too limited for our purpose; nevertheless the changes which are to be made in the near future are less likely to be fundamental changes of constitution than an extension or enlargement of the present organization. Beginning with the Registrar and his permanent staff, we have a body of experienced and capable servants, who conduct the business of the University in a manner which deserves confidence, and has won the approval of competent observers. The Syndicate or managing committee, as it may be described, gives to the service of the University a very large amount of arduous useful unpaid work. It has fallen to my lot to preside over their deliberations for about 18 months and I have never left their meetings without the feeling that in the Syndicate we have a body of competent workers, who are inspired by the determination that our University must progress and improve.

In the Senate we have a much larger body. It is their deliberations which mainly come to the notice of the general public, their proceedings which are the subject of most of the criticism. Here again, we have men, who essentially are in earnest. Those who have followed their deliberations for the last 3 or 4 years cannot, I think, have failed to be impressed with this. As the resources of the University have increased; as the possibilities of larger activia constant desire to make the best, the most helpful use of their opportunities.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

It is sometimes said of them that they are given to too much talk and too little achievement. To deal with the latter criticism first—they do accomplish what comes to them to do and they accomplish it in a spirit of endeavour to realize both sides of a question and to choose the right and eschew the wrong. As to the talk, this is an age of speechmaking, but if a critic were to attend the meetings of the Senate watch in hand, he would be surprised to find how few of the speeches exceed ten minutes in duration and how many extend over only half that time. Of the longer speeches he would find that most are devoted to the exposition of a subject by the proposer of a resolution or an amendment or to its criticism by the chief opponent. Looking back on my own experience of Senate meetings, I can truly say that I wonder rather at the amount of business done than at the waste of time in irrelevant or aimless talk, for of this there is really but little. Do not, however, imagine, we think that we cannot improve. We are conscious of our deficiencies and though perhaps less anxiou than our critics to describe our defects we are certainly not less eager to remove them.

Presently I shall have a little to say of what in the last two years has been done and of what in the next few years may be done. But what I wish to emphasise at the moment is this: we are bound to fail unless we have confidence in ourselves and can inspire it in others. We have confidence in ourselves; we have a definite end in view, and though opinions may differ as to the route by which we are to reach it we are all determined to attain that end. That being so, we invite and we feel we are entitled to invite others to have confidence ties have opened out, the Senate has shown in us. We have many problems to solve, but to their solution we bring an enquiring and a hopeful mind and though inevitably we must make mistakes we are earnest seekers after the true solution. This is the first point I wish especially to make. Our organization is sound both in theory and practice, not perfect, not without need of improvement, but essentially good and capable of improvement.

EFFECT OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Next, there is something which must be said as to the nature of the education which has been encouraged. It has been greatly criticised in the past and assuredly we shall have volumes of criticism in the future. I will mention two lines of criticism—the most cogent it seems to me of all. It is said that the effect of higher education in this country has been first to produce intellectual arrogance grossly disproportionate to mental acquirement, with the inevitable result of great discontent. Secondly, it has led to the development of the memory at the expense of the other intellectual powers, especially the faculty of clear thinking. When we remember how narrow the field of University activity has been and how exiguous its means, can we fairly attribute these defects solely or even mainly to the Universities?

The University Commission reported 11 years ago that they "were not disposed to confirm the sweeping condemnation which has sometimes been passed on our University system." For myself remembering the narrow limits within which the Universities have had to work, I feel that they can look on their achievements with more of hope than of misgiving.

"HOW ARE WE TO IMPROVE?

But allowing, as we must allow, that there is a solid residuum of truth in the criticism, how are we to improve? There are in particular two ideas which must become dominant. The first is that learning consists not in memorising sentences but in forming correct mental pictures of what the sentences mean. The second is that the object and ambition of the student should be to learn thoroughly, to do things well for the sake of doing them well; the desire should not merely be to pass an examination. If that becomes the sole aim, the standard is inevitably low and a low standard means bad work and demoralization. These views are commonplaces; they are widely and strongly held by the members of the Senate; yet they are not given full effect to. Why? One reason is that the University at present is too much a collection of inarticulated parts, it is wanting in the vitality of a mature organism and in power of concentration. When this is remedied, as it is bound to be; when we become an organization with a vigorous ambitious life, we shall make ourselves felt. We shall then influence the Colleges where our teaching is done. I say influence for I mean unfluence and not control. I mean the influence which comes of mutual respect and close association. At present we may respect each other, but there is a great want of close association. To turn from the purely theoretical to the practical aspect: There is a widespread feeling that at present the College classes are too large that teaching is too exclusively a matter of lectures and that students have to depend too much on private reading. I look forward to a time when drawbacks of this kind will be greatly lessened; not by any direct action on the part of the University so much as by force of a common University feeling insisting that such drawbacks must be remedied.

UNIVERSITY CONTROL.

I have differentiated influence from control; a measure of control the University already has. It prescribes curricula, text books, and percentage tests of examinations. These are probably intellectually and also spiritually about the poorest way in which control can be exercised. Curricula have very little to do really with education. Given the right kind of teaching and the right kind of relationship between tutor and pupil a boy's intellect will develop almost as well under one course of study as under another. Text books no doubt are necessary, but they are a necessary evil a limitation on tutor and pupil alike. Percentage tests are also an evil; to be tolerated only because we will not or cannot allow examiners to say without regard to marks, whether a candidate should or should not be passed. Control of this kind has very little relation to intellectual life, we need to supplement it by a different kind of connection altogether between the University and the Colleges. We need the connection of close association, mutual understanding and common purpose. Something of this kind it was no doubt intended to bring about by the inspection of Colleges, but experience has shown that such inspection as we have been able to contrive is not efficient for the purpose I am speaking of. It does bring to light defects and to some extent results in the remedying of those defects; but it does not in any considerable way bring about that kind of association and common feeling on which I am laying so much stress.

VALUE OF A UNIVERSITY DEGREE.

That is the end we should have in mind. How does it stand from the point of view of the University degree, for it is as the grantor of degrees that this University is best known. What does a University degree imply? In the best sense it implies far more than the passing of an examination; it implies submission to the discipline, to the teaching and to the influence of the University; and that such submission has been to the advantage of the student and to the credit of the University. With a system of independent affiliated Colleges such as ours, the University has but little to do directly with discipline or with teaching, at least with the teaching of undergradutes. As at Oxford and Cambridge we must proceed largely by a kind of delegation; the Colleges become the instruments of the University. We have recognized and to a certain extent acted on this principle, for substantially we confer degrees only on those who have submitted themselves to the teaching and discipline and influence of our Colleges. The greatest of our defects, as I have already indicated, is that there is too little of a true University influence. As a corporate body we have been almost sterile in this direction, in any large or useful sense. We do not make any real appeal either to the affections or to the imagination of our students. To them we are little more than a forbidding sentinel at the gates of academic success; to the public little more than a machine for stamping or rejecting educational tokens. Some little time ago a writer contrasting the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge said that whilst Cambridge is the abode of great men, Oxford is the home of great movements. There, he expressed the two chief ways in which the influence of a University manifests itself; in the men it gives to its country and in the stimulus it affords to intellectual movement. Eminent men there are amongst our graduates and intellectual stimulus there is also, but they are to a far greater extent the product of our Colleges than the product of the Univesriy. There is no desire to lessen the powers of the Colleges, rather to stimulate them, and one way, one essential way to do this is to bring them into closer contact with the University and to create a corporate feeling and activity. Here again it seems to me unnecessary to say anything in proof of my assertion except this: that where there is an active corporate University influence it must necessarily be both more varied and more extensive than that of any College. Nor is it necessary to ask now who is to blame for the intellectually sterile position of the University in the past. This much however must be said: until very recently the University never had a real possibility of creating a profoundly intellectual spirit. Until 1904, its activities were too restricted by the law, and since then until very recently they have been too limited by want of funds.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANT.

Now, however, the Government have made an annual grant which enables us to make an advance, and for a good many months past the Senate and Syndicate have had to consider how this grant is to be expended; how the field of our operations can best be widened; and how we can so vitalize the organization of the University that it shall have a corporate life, an identity and an influence of its own. As in the life of man, the life of a University consists in the doing of many little things. It is the multitude of small things rightly done which builds up the great achievement. So we have to consider and determine what the multitude of small things shall be. I will give one instance of what I mean. We are working to establish a good University library, accessible and useful both to students and teachers. This involves the choice and the procuring of books. It involves cataloguing and arranging the books. This last means the careful choosing and location of shelves with reference to the structure of the building and its lighting. We must also have a competent trained librarian and a method of easily finding any book when required. All this needs much thought, much work and active and intelligent supervision. A mistake in anyone of the details involved in these matters will impair the usefulness of the library. Only if all are done well shall we have a good library. Yet all are made up of matters of minute detail. We have begun to work in other directions also. It has been determined to appoint a Professor of Economics and it is hoped we shall be able to proceed to the appointment of one or two Professors of other subjects. We are arranging for certain courses of University lectures suitable fo M.A., candidates. The need for new University buildings is imperative and so is the provision of something in the nature of a University Institute or Union where men from the different Colleges can meet; and we are considering how to supply these needs. For the first time a University cricket match was arranged. We sent an eleven to Madras where our side was successful, not only in winning the match but in showing that inter-University meetings are practicable and helpful. We have recognized that in our course of developing University life and activity we are likely to be aided by experience from elsewhere and have been fortunate enough to secure the servics of Sir Alfred Hopkinson. He is fitted by temperament and experience to enquire into our system and our opportunities of advancement; more particularly so, because he himself has knowledge of the change from a federal or diffused to a highly concentrated form of University. As our proceedings towards advancement are still incomplete or tentative and as Sir Alfred Hopkinson will, it is hoped, address you himself, I will not here say anything further in detail.

I have already indicated that our aim should be to establish more intimate relations between the various University officials and a closer connection between the Colleges and the University. There are many practical ways in which this can be done. First by establishing some common place of meeting. If men come together there will naturally follow interchange of ideas, discussion and the creation of a common feeling and a common purpose. Then wider powers of delegation for transacting University business will bring a larger number of men into active work for the University and will diffuse the feeling of co-operation. University lectures will bring together graduates and possibly undergraduates from different Colleges. The library when properly equipped will be a centre not only for enquiry and reading but it may be hoped also for mutual help and discussion.

THE SPIRIT OF ENQUIRY.

Another matter of the greatest importance is the encouragement of the spirit of enquiry. Up to the present we have not succeeded in developing very much beyond the mere acquisition of existing knowledge. We must make it our business to promote the extension of knowledge; the true advancement of learning. There is an enormous amount of enquiry, of research, which must be done in India, that cannot be done elsewhere. For example, enquiries into diseases and sanitation, into the trend of economic tendencies, into the history, archæology, ethnography and languages of India. A beginning has been made, something has been done; but by whom? Very little indeed has been done under the stimulus or with the help of the University. Mostly it has been done by Government officials, with the aid, under the control, and at the expense of the Government. To those who connect Universities with the advancement of learning, this condition of things is remarkable. Almost the entire field of existing Indian research is covered by the Government officials; the Universities taking a part that is in truth almost negligible. If the University is to be in reality a promoter of the spirit of enquiry there must be a change here. It may be that for long the Government will continue to be the chief provider of funds for research, but we ought at least to have a share in training and furnishing the men, and we ought to encourage the spirit of enquiry. This, in part, it is believed, we may do through University professors. If professors are chosen in those subjects which peculiarly require research in India, if they are given leisure for and possess the spirit of enquiry, then inevitably we shall have extensions of knowledges as a part of our University scheme. And if these professors gather round them students, also filled with the spirit of enquiry and eager to help their masters, then we shall have established a connection between the University and research which in the future may be very fruitful. Yet buildings, lecturers, professors are after all only the outward and visible sign. What of the spirit within? That is the element of supreme value. Whatever the manifestation, it is the inward spirit which for good or evil will prevail. In this there is, I believe, a real basis for hope. There is a widespread feeling in the University that we must not stagnate, that we must advance. And in the Senate and Syndicate we have men eager to develop the vitality of the University and the spirit of enquiry. It is their ambition that this University shall attain to a position which will mark it as one of those centres of learning and enquiry which are of importance to the world.

NEED OF MONEY.

Finances are perhaps our greatest difficulty. If we are to occupy a worthy position we must spend far more than the Government will be able to allot to us. We need the endowment of professorships, lectureships and research. We need expensive buildings and equipment and something in the nature of a University Institute or Union. The wealthy citizens of Bombay have never been niggardly in the support of great public institutions as is witnessed by our own buildings and by the colleges and hospitals in this city. The development of the University is a matter of great public interest and importance, and may well appeal to individual generosity with compelling force.

To sum up what I have said: for a stimulus to learning and intellectual advancement we must in the future look largely to our Universities. We have already existing an organization, a constitution which I believe to be capable of ensuring and controlling the growth we desire. But this growth must of necessity be vitalized from within. Like all living things it will answer to stimulus from without, but whatever the external stimulus it must be sterile in result unless there is an answering vitality within. This principle must regulate the relations between the Government and the University. The connection of the Government is essential, but it is an external connection. The University must live in virtue of its own vitality, not as a department of the Government. The same principle applies to benefactions to the University; the best form of benefaction that which will most conduce to development is a benefaction to meet ascertained needs, no to give effect to the wishes of any particular benefactor.

And finally: what as to the spread of the influence of the University? Primarily this must depend on those who as professors, teachers, office-holders and so forth, represent the University and manifest its vitality, and next on the students. It is they and in particular the graduates who go forth into the world as the product of our University. With them ultimately lies the reputation of their University; and herein there is the necessity of what sometimes seems to the student to be a certain harshness—an unwillingness to confer degrees although the students desperately need them. So long as examination remains the ultimate test, that test must be fulfilled strictly fully. Whatever the disappointment to an individual student the necessity is paramount that the conditions laid down be fulfilled. Otherwise there must be laxity; and with laxity there comes weakness; with weakness deterioration; and with deterioration, the death of influence for good.

Nevertheless there is nothing in the whole range of our duties which gives us more anxious thought, nothing we wish more earnestly than the welfare of our students and graduates; and our desire now and always is that in the years to come there may fall upon them the benediction not only of studious effort but of right living.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S CLOSING REMARKS.

His Excellency the Chancellor, in dissolving the Convocation, said: Before dissolving this Convocation I should like to say one word, and one word only to this large and representative gathering of Bombay students and citizens. Now, some of you may very probably have thought that it would be a desirable thing for your Chancellor on the first occasion of his appearance to deliver an address to you this afternoon. But I want to tell you, and I think I am justified in this, that I did not feel justified in taking that step on this occasion for this reason that after such short experience of your education and University life I thought it was hardly fit that I should deliver an address this afternoon. And I am bound to say, and I think you will agree with me in this, that my decision was thoroughly justified in delegating that duty to the Vice-Chancellor. (Applause.) Further, let us hope that next year when your Chancellor has more experience of your educational and University life that he may have something, I hope useful, perhaps more useful, to say to you. (Applause.) I need hardly say that it is a real pleasure to me to have this opportunity of admitting so many candidates to their degrees, and the further opportunity of heartily wishing and hoping that their future lives may be brilliant to themselves and useful to their country (applause), and also to congratulate those recipients of medals who came before me this afternoon and who have received a reward of great merit in the past. My last word this afternoon would be this: This is my first official appearance into your university life and I sincerely trust that while I am your Chancellor that life may be made more efficient and that I may be given more opportunities of both promoting education and character in every student in the Bombay University. (Loud applause). I now declare this Convocation dissolved.

The assembly then rose and the procession departed in its reverse order.

MISS VIOLET MACHADO, B. A., M. B. B. S.

Who received her degree in yesterday's Convocation

After taking her B.A. degree in 1908 Miss Machado joined the Grant Medical College in 1909 and passed all the examinations successfully. She passed the Final M.B.B.S. examination in 1913 and secured the following prizes:—Lady Reay Silver Medal; Queen-Empress Silver Medal; the Bai Hirabai P. H. Cama Gold Medal and the scholarship of the Medical Women of India Fund of 1885.

SANDORIDES **'Lucana'** CIGARETTES

LUCANA VIRGINIA	Rs. 2/8	per 100.
LUCANA TURKISH	„ 3/8	„ „
LUCANA EGYPTIAN	„ 4/8	„ „
LUCANA MITHRAS DUBEE	„ 3/0	„ „
LUCANA AMERICAN BLEND	„ 2/4	„ „
LUCANA MIXTURE (Pipe Tobacco) ...	„ 6/8	„ lb.

SOLE AGENTS:—
BOMBAY:

Wallace Palmer & Co
The Wine Merchants of the East

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT DECREED.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

THE JUMNA FLOUR MILLS CO., v. RATANCHAND KAPUR.

The plaintiff Company, filed this suit against the defendant to recover from him a sum of Rs. 5,200 due on an overdrawn account and a further sum of Rs. 1,000 as damages for breach of contract in failing to deliver wheat to the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs had an account with the defendant. The defendant used to send goods to the plaintiffs and they (plaintiffs) used to honour his *hundis*. On 26th November, 1912, it was found that the defendant had overdrawn from his account to the extent of Rs. 5,200. Although repeated requests were made to the defendant demanding the payment of the sum, he had failed to comply with these requests.

In September and October, the defendant had also entered into an agreement with the plaintiff to supply them with wheat. No delivery was made according to the agreement and the total loss caused to the plaintiffs thereby, was Rs. 1,057-11-0.

Mr. Jafferbhai appeared for the plaintiffs. Two clerks in the employ of the plaintiffs were called to prove the plaintiffs' claim.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 6,257 with interest at 6 per cent and costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Judah and Solomon.

ASCERTAINMENT OF PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.

RAHIMTULLA KADERBHOY v. SALEH MAHOMED SUDHA AND OTHERS.

This suit for the ascertainment of partnership accounts was referred to the Commissioner by his Lordship.

One Meghji Kanji was a partner in the plaintiff's firm. He died on 30th October, 1910. He had one-half share in the partnership business and this suit was filed against the executors of the will of Meghji. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, a partner in the firm of the plaintiffs, was examined as a witness to prove the fact of Meghji's partnership in the business.

Mr. Wadia (who held the Advocate-General's brief) appeared for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship referred the suit to the Commissioner for taking and ascertaining accounts.

Solicitors for plaintiffs: Payne and Co.

CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

THE BOMBAY BANKING CO., v. LAXMIDAS NAGARDAS SHROFF AND ANOTHER.

This suit was filed by the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Co., against the two defendants claiming from them a sum of Rs. 9,000 due on promissory notes alleged to have been passed by the defendants. The plaintiffs claimed the above-mentioned sum from the first defendant as drawer and from the second defendant as acceptor of the *hundis* in question.

Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Wadia appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Wadia submitted that the first defendant had received no consideration for signing these *hundis*. Mr. Kothavala, the manager of the Bank, requested the first defendant to help him in raising a loan for the purposes of the Bank. On his permission the defendant signed blank *hundis* and allowed the manager to make use of them. They were merely accommodation *hundis* and as there was no consideration for the *hundis*, the first defendant was not liable to pay anything. His client was at Calcutta and therefore he wanted time to defend this suit.

Mr. Inverarity for the second defendant submitted that he did really wish this to be tried as a short cause because his client used to draw Rs. 60 per mensem and could not afford to pay expenses. His first defence was that there was no notice of dishonour to him, and his defence on the merits was that he never agreed to pay anything. He accompanied the first defendant to the Bank and relying on the statement of the manager, signed nine blank stamped papers. He never signed that promissory note annexed to a piece of paper which had been gummed on since. After signing these blank notes he never heard anything till November, although in the ordinary course he ought to have heard of it in June.

His Lordship, by consent of all the parties, adjourned the matter to be heard as a short cause, for a fortnight.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Matubhai Jamietram and Madan.

Solicitors for the first defendant:—Jehangir Mehta and Somji.

Solicitors for the second defendant:—Mehta and Dalpatram.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED FABRICATION OF FALSE EVIDENCE.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE SET ASIDE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

UMAR ADAM ISAP v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. M. S. Advani, Sessions Judge of Surat, who disagreeing with the Assessors convicted the accused under Section 193, of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was first tried by the Sessions Judge of Broach on charges under sections 467, 109 and 193 of the Indian Penal Code. He was convicted on both charges on 14th April, 1913. Against the convictions and sentence he appealed to the High Court. The convictions were set aside on 19th June 1913, but the High Court ordered retrial under section 193, of the Indian Penal Code. The accused applied for a transfer to some other sessions court. His prayer was granted and the case was transferred to the Sessions Court of Surat for retrial.

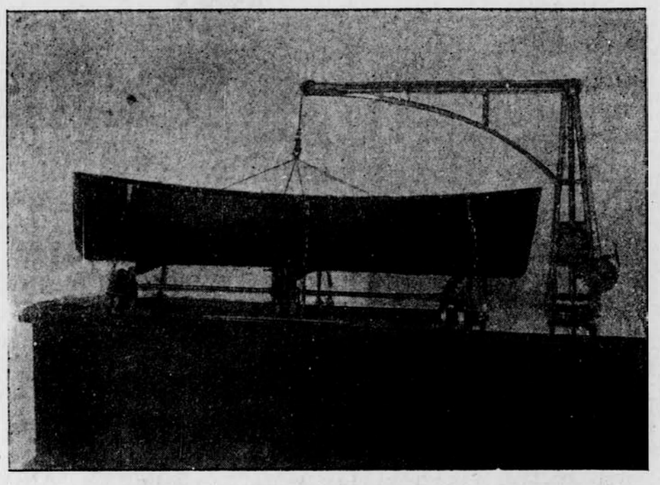
The story for the prosecution is briefly this:—One Mahomed Abraham who was a resident of Manubar, a village at a distance of five miles from Broach, died of plague in the hospital at Broach in 1899. A few months before his death he mortgaged his share in the *Bhagdari* lands to one Ahmed Mitha for Rs. 450. A few days before his death he had a row with his relations, Hasan Adam Vali, Mahomed Hasan Mitha, and Adam Hasan Mitha. A complaint was filed. Hasan and Mahomed Hasan were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40. each by the First Class Magistrate of Broach. Shortly after the death of Mahomed Abraham, Adam Hasan, Mahmed Hasan and Isup Bapu filed an application in the District Court of Broach under regulation VIII of 1827, for a certificate of heirship to the estate of the deceased Mahomed Abraham. The application was opposed by Bai Bibi, who was the sister of the deceased. The Court held that the question raised in the application were too complex to be decided in summary proceedings and referred the parties to have their rights settled in a regular civil suit. In that a suit the accused was examined as a witness, as he was one of the attesting witnesses to the will of Mahomed. After the dismissal of the suit, the Subordinate Judge issued notice to the accused, why an order should not be made for his prosecution under section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The accused was then ordered to be prosecuted under section 193, I. P. C., for fabricating false evidence, and was tenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments set aside the conviction and sentence.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

TO LOWER A LIFE BOAT IN ONE MINUTE



Captain Williams' Patent Device.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

SIR VITHALDAS EXAMINED.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod recorded evidence of Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Indian Specie Bank, in camera under sections 162 and 163 of the Indian Companies' Act.

As was done on a previous occasion, none but the lawyers were admitted in the inquiry which was held in the Sessions Court room.

The liquidator was represented by the Advocate-General, who was instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, and Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy; Sir Vithaldas was represented by J. D. Inverarity and Mr. E. B. Raikes who were instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company.

"NOTORIOUS FOR RIOTING."

SENTENCES REDUCED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

HUSSENYA REJESA AND THIRTY OTHERS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application in revision made to the High Court by Mr. Shortt on behalf of the accused, who were convicted on a trial held on the 18th September, 1913, by Mr. G. G. Desai, First Class Magistrate of Bijapur, of rioting, an offence under section 147, of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced each to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment. Each of the accused was also directed to execute a bond for Rs. 100, with one surety for a like amount, for keeping the peace for a period of two years from the date of execution of the bond.

In appeal Mr. W. T. W. Baker, Acting Sessions Judge of Bijapur, confirmed the convictions and sentences.

The facts which led to the prosecution are these:—At Amingad, in the Bijapur District, there are three hostile factions since last many years. People called Devangas or Hatgars, Banajigera and Bolejadars form these three factions. They have disputes about taking out religious processions in each other's limits. On 9th January, 1913, one Hotgar named Chaunappa was washing his *dhotar* in a tank, which is a supply of drinking water used by all the classes of Amingad. Malkappa, a Bilegadar, who was near by, told him not to wash his *dhotar* in the tank. Channappa was excited and refused to listen to the advice of Malkappa. Malkappa thereupon seized the *dhotar* from the hands of Channappa and abused him and pushed him away. As a result of this incident some exchange of words took place between Malkappa on the one side and Channappa and sixteen Hotgars on the other, but that subsided after some time. A few days later some fifty Hotgars of the neighbouring village of Sulebhadi came to Amingad whereupon the Balejadars also met in numbers. The Hotgars began to pelt at the houses of the Balejadars, and their temple. The Hotgars were told by a police-constable not to riot. They would not listen. The police constable then sent for armed police from Hungund, which is only eight miles from Amingad. The police party arrived there and arrested the Hotgars, men of one faction, and prosecuted them.

The Sessions Judge while confirming the convictions and sentences said:—"The sentences are in my opinion deserved, because this riot was committed in defiance of the efforts of the police, who were present, to prevent it. Moreover it is a matter of common knowledge that the Hotgars of this part of the country are notorious for rioting and there have been numerous riots in the past in spite of the efforts of the authorities to prevent them by imposing punitive police, etc. If therefore the Hotgars persist in defying the law they deserve to be treated with the utmost rigour the law permits."

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel said that the punishment which the accused had already undergone was sufficient for this case and so their Lordships ordered that the accused should be discharged.

THEATRICALS IN DELHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The one act play, "Op O Me Thumb" was presented at the Gymkhana Club last night. Mrs. H. Wheeler, as the forlorn Amanda with an imagination entirely remote from the common places of the laundry in which she worked, scored another success. Mrs. Donald, Mrs. Gillett, Miss Orde and Miss Craddock took the other parts and Mr. Donnelly as Horace Greensmith filled his part entirely.

A variety entertainment followed. Those who contributed were Mrs. Blackham, Mrs. John Mackenzie, Miss Rathbone, Dr. Denison Ross, Major Holden, Mr. Wilson and the brothers Benson

PETITIONS FOR MERCY.

FURTHER AMENDMENT STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

In connection with the question of petitions for mercy in the case of capital sentences the possible amendment of the 48 hours rule is still under consideration. Under the existing rules a condemned man should appeal to the Local Government for mercy within five days from the date of being informed that his sentence has been confirmed by the High Court. It is not unlikely that some such procedure may be prescribed for appeals to the Government of India.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SECOND BENGAL DEPUTY DIRECTOR SANCTIONED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the appointment of a second deputy director of agriculture for Bengal.

Recently the agriculture departments in all the important provinces were strengthened and Bengal has never been given a second deputy director to cope with the growth of the activities of the department.

OFFICIATING FOREIGN SECRETARY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

Mr. A. H. Grant I.C.S. will temporally officiate us Foreign Secretary pending the arrival of Col. Sir Percy Cox.

A Peshawar correspondent says that news has been received of a dacoity by about 20 men at the house of a rich Hindu living at Hoti Mardan, a few nights ago. The wife of the Hindu went up to the roof of the house, and raised such an alaram that the chowkidars of Nawab Khwaja Mahomed Khan came to the rescue. Then ensued a fierce engagement between the chowkidars and the robbers, and one of the latter was shot dead while two were taken prisoners. The rest of the thieves got away.

LIFE SAVING AT SEA.

A NEW DEVICE.

TO LOWER LIFE-BOATS IN ONE MINUTE.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")

Of all the disasters that can befall sailors surely the most terrifying is that caused by collision and fire accidents at sea. Numbers of vessels sink every year, and in many cases it is the panic arising at the critical moment which accounts for the subsequent loss of life. The gulfs holding the life-boats get entangled and in the confusion which arises much valuable time is lost so that only part of the life-saving apparatus can be made use of. It is to obviate this difficulty that an invention for rapidly lowering life-boats has been placed on the market by its inventor Mr. J. T. Williams (Holyhead), captain of the steamer Trader (Messrs. Williams Thomas, Sons and Co., Liverpool), now lying at the Prince's Docks. Captain Williams has had 32 years seafaring experience, so that he should know what he is talking about. By his invention a life-boat can be safely lowered in one minute, and what is still more extraordinary the position of the sinking vessel makes absolutely no difference to the launching of the boat.

The patent gear for "the quick and safe handling of life-boats" is very simple in its mechanism. Three boats rest on chocks so arranged that the beams supporting the chocks are easily collapsible, and, by removing a small lever, the chocks themselves fall. Then the boats are lowered into the water by means of a crane. This crane revolves on four small wheels on a deck bed plate revolving round its main standard. A boat is slung in such a manner that only one flexible wire and one patent hook are required. The crane is worked out by means of cog-wheels working on the main standard, and when it is at right angles to the ship a pull falls automatically, thus doing away with the use of guys, and saving much labour.

SAFE METHOD OF SLINGING.

Another important point is the perfectly safe method of slinging the boat. A bridle is made of the port and aft slings which are fastened to the stern and keel of the boat forward and to the keel and stern post aft. The slings are brought together in the middle of the boat and spliced to a ring. Another bridle is used althwartships from each side and is spliced to the same ring to which the fall hook is attached. In this manner the boat when being lowered is as steady as a rock. To prevent the boat from buckling an iron galvanised band is placed inside it.

Captain Williams regards the main principles of his invention as

(1) A framework which supports the chocks.

(2) Supporting members for this frame.

(3) A crank disengaging means for the framework or part of it; so that when released the boat's weight will cause the hinged supports to collapse, and thus free the chocks from the boat. On the removal of the chocks from beneath the boat, the latter can be lowered by a special form of davit. This davit can then be easily rotated into position after the chocks have been disengaged.

SAFE AND CHEAP.

This patent has been regarded by authorities who have seen it work as the quickest and safest method of depositing a life-boat on the surface of the water; besides which it is inexpensive in its up-keep. Captain Williams claims this new device is as important in life saving as wireless telegraphy if not more so, in quickly getting out the boats, when the time for action is all-important and limited.

CHINESE SECRET SOCIETY.

REPORTED ORGANISATION IN CALCUTTA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

Referring to a report from Shanghai to the effect that the Chinese Government has been warned by the Guild of Chinese Merchants in Calcutta of the formation of a bureau of rebels in this city, the "Englishman" has been making enquiries and understands that there exists a secret organization amongst the Chinese here having for its aim the downfall of Yuan-Shi-Kai.

The secret society in Calcutta, however, is by no means so strong as to attempt any ambitious plans of revolutionising China. It has only a limited membership, though it is not known who the members are or the number of its members. It has, however, been noticed that since the dispersion of the National Assembly by Yuan-Shi-Kai, the extreme Republicans among the Chinese in Calcutta have become suspicious of the President's political moves and are apprehensive of the future of the Republican Government in China.

It is they probably, who have banded themselves together into a secret society, vowing to further the cause of the Republican Government in their country at any cost.

REAPPEARANCE OF "ZAMINDAR."

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

A Lahore message states that the "Zemindar" newspaper will reappear from Thursday next.

DELHI TOURNAMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The results to date of the Racquets Tournament are as follows:—

(a) In the Doubles Fraser and Evans-Gordon beat Todd and Muir.

(b) In the Singles Bruce beat St. John

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

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HIGHLY EFFICACIOUS MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS OF THE BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

1. **Ext. Gulanchæ Liq. Co. and Liq. Ext Alstonia Scholaris** (Ditain).—*Invaluable in Chroni Fevers whether accompanied or not by enlargement of Live' Spleen, Jaundice, Dropsy and Cough. Exclusively m ap from indigenous plants and do not contain quinine in any shape. It is recommended especially to those who from idiosyneracy or other causes cannot take quinine.* (*Price er 6 & 4 oz. phials Re. 1 & As. 10 respectively.*)

2. **"Vibro Asoka."**—*Is an elegant and effective combination of Viburnum Prunifolium bark, Asoka* (Saraca Indica) *bark, with sedatives such as Bromides and Hyoscymus and aromatics and laxatives. It is an ideal combination of drugs useful in diseases peculiar to women.* (*Price per 4 oz. phial Rs. 1-4.*)

3. **Ext. Bael Liq.**—*It is prepared solely from the fresh green Bael fruit according to a special method devised after a long and patient trial by which its sweet aroma and beneficial properties have been fully preserved. It is an invaluable remedy for chronic diarrhœa and dysentery with debility of the mucous membrane.* (*Price per 4 oz. phial As. 10.*)

4. **Essence of Neem.**—(Azadlirachta Indica) *The well-known specific in all forms of Skin diseases. It is efficacious in itches, blotches, ringworms, bilious eruptions, &c. It purifies and enriches the blood.* (*Price per 4 oz. phial Re. 1.*)

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"BLACK WHITE"

AND

"Red Seal"

SCOTCH WHISKIES

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 perbottle.

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RACING—HUNTING—TOURING, &c.

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Large Field of View.
Stereoscopic Effect.
Highly Luminous.

BENDING BARS to allow for various pupillary distances.

ONE EYE-PIECE ADJUSTABLE in cases of unequal vision.

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POTATOES HAVE EYES.

Oh, that they could only read a few of the telling testimonials that are pouring in to us through the post for

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

the never-failing cure for Malaria and other fevers!

"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here and is fast making a name" write Edward St. Rose and Co, from Mombasa. Of course we do not want you to believe in magic, but

NONE SO BLIND

as those who would not see.

Even Prejudice will give place to Preference where Squibb is concerned.

"I am generally prejudiced against patent medicines, but SQUIBB'S I have found handy and effective in all kinds of fever."—REV. M G. GOLDSMITH, Hyderabad, Dec.

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"The Popular Chemists of India"

CRAWFORD MARKET,

BOMBAY.

WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A WEEKLY CAUSERIE.—(BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.)

I do hope some of my readers will try the recipes I give, for most of them have been personally tried by me, and if you are house-proud at all you will like the home-made things very much. And as for my Bazaar idea, I am very sure there would be a large demand for such comestibles every year if once tried. After all it is not a very arduous business making all these things for one's own consumption at least, and one does get repaid by the approval of all who sample them.

Chutneys and sauces for storing was to be the subject for this week's letter, and on looking over my book of recipes I find such a number of all kinds that I shall have to divide up again I think and take this week, chutneys, only. On looking up the word "chutney" in the dictionary I find it is given as "a warm or spicy condiment, made in India, compounded of various vegetable substances, sweets, acids, etc.," which is a very good description as far it goes. So what we have to do is to make a diversity of these substances by mixing, blending and flavouring so that each may have a distinctive taste. On referring to my book of recipes I find I have collected quite a bewildering number, especially of tomato chutneys; tomatoes seem to form the basis of many kinds; they all sound good though I have only personally tried two and can recommend those highly.

TOMATO CHUTNEY, No. 1.

For this will be required 2½ Bombay seers of tomatoes, a seer of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of green ginger, 1½ pounds of raisins, half a pound of dates, and a tablespoonful each of garlic and red chillis; the juice of two lemons or three limes and 2 quart bottles of good malt vinegar. Bake the tomatoes in a slow oven till soft; baking gives a richer flavour than stewing them in the usual way, when quite soft, mash them, removing the skins. Stone the raisins and dates after wiping them on a clean cloth, together with the garlic, ginger and chillis. Boil the vinegar and sugar together and after ten minutes add the tomatoes and all the other ingredients. Simmer very gently for two hours, pour into perfectly clean and dry bottles, and when cold cork them down.

TOMATO CHUTNEY, No. 2.

This is a colonial recipe and a very good one. Take 2½ seers of tomatoes and dip them into boiling water so as to easily peel them; slice them into a large pan and sprinkle them well with salt and leave them for 12 hours, then drain them from the salt. Place them in the pan with two bottles of vinegar, a pound of brown sugar, half a dozen onions sliced, the same of green chillis, and half a teaspoonful each of bruised ginger, cayenne pepper, cloves, mustard-seed, and salt. Simmer all slowly for a good hour and store in bottles as before.

TOMATO AND TIPAREE CHUTNEY.

This is a particularly nice chutney and well worth the troubles of making. Take a seer each of tomatoes, tiparees and sultanas and half a seer of stoned raisins. Peel the tomatoes as above and bake them till soft enough to be rubbed through a coarse sieve. Put them with the well wiped tiparees in the pan, adding a pound of brown sugar, and the two bottles of vinegar; bring this to the boil and stir it well, then add a tablespoonful of mustardseed, a teaspoonful of cayenne, 2 tablespoonfuls of salt, 6 onions sliced and a tablespoonful of ground ginger, with the sultanas and raisins. Let the mixture simmer for six hours, adding more vinegar should it become too dry. When cold bottle and store it for three months before using.

TIPAREE CHUTNEY.

Take a pound of brown sugar and boil it to a syrup with half a bottle of vinegar and then mix with it half a seer of bruised mustardseed, the same of stoned raisins, rather less of ground garlic, two tablespoonfuls of salt, half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, mix them with the other half bottle of vinegar and the tiparees which should have cooked till soft in another bottle of vinegar. Mix all together and cook for an hour or so and when cold fill the bottles, hermetically seal them and do not use for six months.

PEACH CHUTNEY.

Take two seers of peaches which are barely ripe, dip them in boiling water to remove the skins, split them open with a silver or plated knife and take out the stones. Boil a pound of brown sugar in a bottle of vinegar and while boiling add the peaches, simmer till quite soft and then add a pound of sultanas, two tablespoonfuls of minced green chillies, one of ground ginger a tablespoonful of salt and sufficient of a second bottle of vinegar to make it the proper thickness. Simmer, stirring constantly for at least an hour adding the vinegar as necessary. Bottle and cork it and store it for two months before using.

MANGO CHUTNEY, No. 1.

Take 50 mangoes and slice them from the stones into rather a strong brine mixture in which they should soak for 24 hours. Drain them from this and add them to a syrup made by boiling a pound of sugar in about a bottle and a half of vinegar; let all cook till the mango is quite soft. Let this remain for twelve hours, and then add half a seer of ground green chillies, the same of ginger, a quarter of a seer each of cinnamon, garlic, sultanas, and stoned raisins. Set this on to simmer very gently for about an hour, bottle when cold and store for six months before using.

MANGO CHUTNEY, No. 2.

I rather prefer this recipe, though both are good and I should like to say here that it is wiser to try how much cayenne and chilli you personally may like. The quantities given make it rather too hot for our taste, but many people would not consider our sauces and chutneys nearly hot enough. I would advise therefore putting less of these very hot condiments first and after tasting, add the rest or more as liked.

MANGOE CHUTNEY, No. 3.

Take five seers of sliced green mangoes and steep them over night in a strong brine mixture. Drain them from this and set them in the pan with a pound and a half of brown sugar, half a pound of sliced onions, the same of minced green chillis, two tablespoonfuls each of ground cloves, ginger and pepper corns, half a pound of stoned raisins, half a seer of salt, and two bottles of vinegar. Simmer all together, stirring the while, for at least an hour; it should be stored for six months before using.

APPLE CHUTNEY.

This is a chutney I have never tasted outside my own house and as it is a very nice one I can recommend it to your notice. Dissolve half a pound of brown sugar in a bottle of vinegar and cook in it two dozen green apples, peeled, cored and sliced, until quite soft. Meanwhile pound together a tablespoonful each of garlic and grated onion with three of ground ginger, adding three tablespoonfuls of mustard seed after it has been well washed and dried. When the apple stew is cold add this with three tablespoonfuls of salt, a quarter of a pound of stoned raisins, a quarter of a seer of dry chillis and half a bottle of vinegar. Mix well and let all simmer together very gently for three-quarters of an hour. When cold bottle it; this should be stored for two or three months before using.

TAMARIND CHUTNEY.

Pound a seer of fresh tamarinds to a pulp and mix it with a quart bottle of vinegar, letting it soak for a quarter of an hour. Strain it through a coarse cloth, squeezing it to extract all the juice, and as much of the pulp as possible. Meanwhile mix all the following together; a tablespoonful of dried chillis, two tablespoonfuls of salt, half a seer of sugar (or more) half a seer each of sultanas, garlic, and green ginger. Mix these with the pulp and bring it to boiling point; allow it to cool before bottling; it should be ready for use in a couple of months.

LIME CHUTNEY.

This is the last of my recipes. Many people like this extremely but it is not one of my favourites, though very nice for those who like the flavour, and anyhow it is worth trying. Cut two seers of limes into quarters removing the pip and set them to soak for three or four days in salt, stirring them constantly and keeping them in the sun. Soak half a pound of raisins, one and a half of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of sliced chillis, three of ground ginger, two of garlic and three of salt in some of a bottle of vinegar for twenty four hours and then grind them with the limes to a pulp on a curry stone. Mix with enough vinegar to make it the right consistency, then simmer it till it thickens a little and when cold bottle it.

My experience has been that the cooks in Bombay are very lazy about making fresh chutnies, which are a great relish to many dishes. When staying away there used to be a tray of five or six little heaps of various chutneys offered on little glass plates with curry or even grills and cutlets, so I asked my friend to let me interview her cook, and make a note of many which make a nice change to the usual green chutney supplied by most cooks.

FRESH TOMATO CHUTNEY.

This is my way of making this as I dislike the little cubes of tomato, mostly, skin, which are usually served. Skin three tomatoes by dipping them in boiling water and remove the seeds. Then chop them up with a small grated onion, a pinch of cayenne and two or three of salt and the same of sugar. Moisten it with Tarragon or plain vinegar and serve in a little glass plate.

PLAINTAIN CHUTNEY.

Mash three ripe plantains and mix them with some five or six green chillies pounded, pepper salt, sugar and a dash of spice (for those who like it). Serve heaped on a glass dish or plate.

CUCUMBER CHUTNEY.

Cut a medium sized cucumber, after peeling, into thin strips about an inch long, and mix it with half a grated onion, two pounded green chillis, a teaspoonful of finely minced parsley and half that of sugar with salt to taste. Moisten with a dessertspoonful of salad and half that of vinegar.

FRESH APPLE CHUTNEY.

Mince two large green apples finely and throw them into salt and water a few minutes. Drain through a sieve and add to them two tablespoonfuls of grated onion four pounded green chillis, four or five tablespoonfuls of grated cocoanut, or dessicated cocoanut soaked in milk, and the juice of two limes. Serve this with curry and rice.

COCOANUT CHUTNEY.

In a mortar pound half a grated cocoanut with a small grated onion, or better still a minced green onion. Season with a dash of cayenne and some salt and moisten it with vinegar. to make. These are all quite easy to teach your cook to make and you will find it a great improvement to any curry meal to have a change of the fresh chutneys, which are often nicer than the stored ones: there is a freshness about the just made ones which is often a great asset to the curry dish.

I do not propose that these should be sold at the Bazaar I visionise, but are added for your own private delectation. While we were on the subject of chutneys in general.

The following is from the "Manchester Guardian":—An Indian Collector of Revenue was discussing the different types of young men sent out as his assistants by the Government. 'I prefer the classical to the mathematical men,' he said. 'The Wranglers are always bringing me schemes for improving the revenue of my Province. The classical men don't bring me any schemes, but they improve the revenue."

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
PROFITEROLLES SOUP.
VATEL ASPIC OF FISH.
BLANQUETTE OF LAMB.
PARTRIDGES AU SUISSE.
MADRAS SAVOURY.
MARGEURITE COLD SOUFFLEE.

Soupmeat As. 4. Fish As. 8. Lamb As. 8. Partridges As. 10. Eggs As. 6. Vegetables As. 6. Potatoes As. 2. Odds and Ends As. 4. Total Rs. 3-0-0.

PROFITEROLLES SOUP.

This is clear soup made in the ordinary way and little balls of choux paste flavoured with cheese added. The choux paste is made by boiling a dessert-spoonful of butter with half a large cupful of water, and off the fire, slowly adding about a tablespoonful of flour and seasoning; boil all till the paste comes clean away from the side of the pan and at the last add grated cheese to taste and a drop of tobasco sauce. Form this into small marbles and add to the soup ten minutes before serving.

VATEL ASPIC OF FISH.

Make a stock of the bones and trimmings of the fish and turn it into a good aspic adding some meat essence to give it a rich flavour. Divide the fish into small pieces and decorate little moulds with strips of an anchovy or redfish, and slices of pickled gherkin. Pack the fish in with hardboiled egg slices and fill up with the aspic. Serve them with iced, well-flavoured tomato sauce.

BLANQUETTE OF LAMB.

Line a mould with slices of bread; first soaked in good sauce or gravy and then baked or fried crisp. Cut the lamb into neat fillets and make a stew with good white sauce, chopped tongue, ham, minced parsley and a dash of lime juice. Fill in the lined mould and moisten well with the sauce. Cover it and bake it till well heated through; turn out and serve with the white sauce.

PARTRIDGES AU SUISSE.

Stuff the birds with blanched chopped onion and celery and stew them in a casserolle very slowly, with savoury, rice till ready; about an hour or less. Serve them in the rice with a puree of onion and celery, cooked separately and rubbed through a sieve. They may be steamed without the rice, and that prepared and cooked separately and seasoned nicely.

MADRAS SAVOURY.

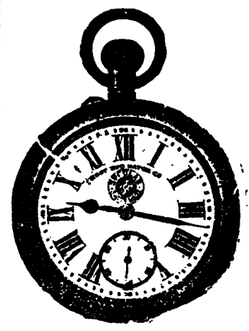
Make cheese pastry as for cheese straws and line small tartlet moulds with it baking to a pale biscuit colour. Poach some eggs in curry seasoned butter; these are best done in a shallow dish in the oven and each cut out into a neat round and placed in the tartlet with a dab of curry butter on the top.

This is made by pounding together a tablespoonful of butter with a teaspoonful of curry paste, a few drops of chilli vinegar, or rather more of lime juice; rub it through a sieve and set it on ice to get cold. Put a tiny dab of this on each egg just before taking it out of the oven, after setting it in the tartlet.

MARGUERITE COLD SOUFFLEE.

Make a panada of one or two tablespoonfuls of flour and butter cooked together but not to brown, and milk or cream added to make a paste which should cook till it leaves the side of the pan clean. Now add, off the fire, two well beaten eggs, two or three tablespoonfuls of strawberry jam rubbed through a sieve to remove the seeds, sugar to taste and liqueuer the same. It should be of a soft wobbly consistency and is served in the tin or mould in which it is set on ice, with rough pieces of currant jelly on top, with a little whipped cream or the whites of the egg made into a strawberry flavoured meringue.

Major-General W. R. Birdwood acts as Chief Commissioner for India, Boy Scouts Association, vice Sir Robert Scallon who goes Home on eight months' leave in March. Major-General E. S. May acts, as Deputy Chief Commissioner. Communications regarding the Boy Scouts Association however are to be addressed solely to Captain W. P. Pakenham Walsh, R.E. Honorary Secretary.



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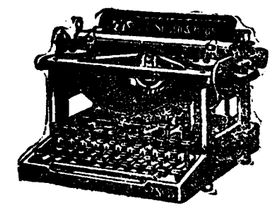

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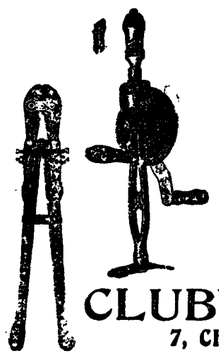

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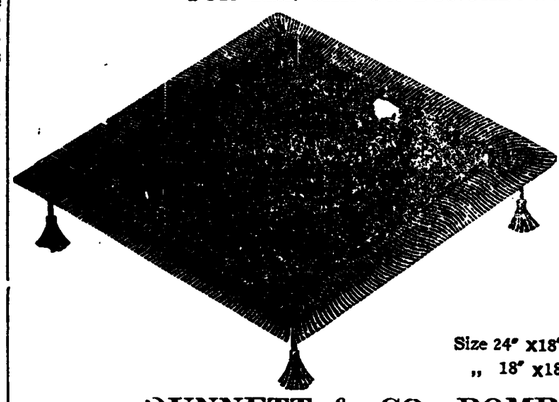

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